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# The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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JOB PRINTING

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A feature in a New York physician's house, described in the *American Architect*, is a small hospital on the roof, carrying out a hobby of the doctor's for quarantining any member of his own family stricken with any infectious disease.

It occurred to a man on Capitol Hill, Washington, that it would be a good idea to mix the soil of all the States and territories in the Capitol park. Accordingly he wrote to postmasters and others, from Maine to Arizona, and received from each a package of earth, until his collection was completed. On Washington's birthday he mixed up the earth and dumped it in a corner.

It is reported that the czar intends, in 1887, to assume a title equivalent to that of emperor over the whole of Central Asia. It is said that his imperial majesty will make a state entry into Sammercand, and there formally assume the sovereignty over Central Asia in the presence of all the ameers and khans who are under the sway of imperial Russia. This is no new design on the part of Russia, for this scheme was for a long time under consideration by the late Alexander II., and has only come to light now through the indiscretion of a high official.

Two paragraphs have recently been going the rounds of the newspapers, the matter of which is undoubtedly erroneous. One says that a Connecticut man consumes two tons of chewing tobacco a year. If that is true, he uses every day about eighty-seven papers of tobacco of the ordinary size. The other paragraph declares that two women in Paris had a dispute as to which could talk the faster, and that one of them on trial distinctly pronounced 1 296,311 words in three hours. If that is true she uttered 1,645 words a minute, and twenty-seven words every second, which is commended for trial to any one who thinks it can be done.

It is estimated by insurance companies that in the United States last year dwelling houses were burned at the rate of one every hour, with an average loss of $1,396. Barns and stables, fifty per week. Country stores, three per day, with a loss of $110,000 per week. Ten hotels burn weekly, with a loss per year of $4,000,000. Every other day a lumber yard goes up in smoke, each representing $20,000. Forty-four cotton factories, the loss in each case being $28,000; forty-three woolen mills at $25,000 each, and forty-two chemical works at $27,000 each, were destroyed by fire last year. Forty two boot and shoe factories were consumed, the loss being $17,000 each. Theatres were lapped up by the flames at the rate of five per month, average loss $19,000. Only about half as many court houses were destroyed, the cost of each being about $20,000.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, speaking of the assertions which have lately gained renewed currency to the effect that General von Moltke, the great German officer, some years ago expressed a contemptuous opinion of the military ability of American officers of the civil war, declares that these stories were entirely without foundation, and, as one evidence of this, he exhibits an autograph letter from von Moltke, of which the following is a literal translation:

CREISAU, Silesia, June 17, 1876.

HONORED GENERAL: One of my general staff officers—Capt. Count Arnim—proceeds to Philadelphia, and is desirous to utilize this journey by meeting the celebrated men who accomplished so much during the war under such adverse circumstances as to awaken the wonder of military men on this side of the ocean and to spur them on to emulation. Particularly will he appreciate a welcome from your Excellency, and in that wish I permit myself to join expression, seizing the same favorable opportunity to recall myself to you, with assurance of distinguished respect, by signing myself, your Excellency's very devoted,

Count MOLTKE, Field Marshal.

To Gen. SHERIDAN, Excellency.

On the Rio Grande frontier it is an open secret that wholesale smuggling to Mexico takes place almost daily. The laws of Mexico exact such enormous duties upon every conceivable article of necessity that paying such duties is often equivalent to buying the merchandise a second time. The number of papers necessary to make out an invoice to protect the shipment during its frequent inspections along the route and to pass State lines, which requires a world of stationery, makes it necessary for the shipper to be as expert as a Philadelphia lawyer to keep track of the red tape. This partially accounts for the prevalence of smuggling. There are many countries where an ordinary man is unable to attend to his own business of passing goods through a custom house, but Mexico is pre-eminently one of them, for if a man untutored in the tecnicalities of Mexican tariff law attempts to enter goods he finds himself in hot water at once. Fines of considerable magnitude are imposed, unlooked-for delays and annoyances are constantly happening. Lately the government officials of Mexico have commenced to punish contrabandists severely, and every one caught is severely dealt with to the full extent of rigid law. This has never been done heretofore. Jones, a Mormon, who lives on the Corralitos property, 120 miles southwest of El Paso, was sent out to get supplies and was caught with contraband goods by the Mexican guards, and has been sentenced to jail for six months. Marcos y Fuentos, a Mexican of the frontier town of Ascension, is in jail now for six months for the same offense.

In some sections of Dakota, where fuel is expensive, farmers will this year grow an acre or two of flax for fuel. It is claimed that a ton of flax straw is worth more for fuel than a ton of soft coal.

The word "reclusion," which occurs occasionally in foreign despatches, is applied to a new and terrible form of solitary imprisonment inflicted on criminals in France. A Paris journalist, who was recently convicted of murder, was sentenced to seven years' reclusion, solitary confinement in a darkened cell, and deprived of all employment.

A British commissioner in Pegu lately had to deal with a very complicated case involving the sanctity and ownership of a huge piece of religions bric-a-brac. A Hindu contractor who had engaged to mend roads supplied from the jungle cut stones which excited attention. The tracks of his carts led to a quarry which turned out to be a great stone embankment on which reposed a recumbent image of Buddha. Deserted, neglected and covered by a jungle full of snakes and tigers, the image and its platform were being destroyed when the unfortunate Hindu was discovered at his vandalism. The stones were hauled back, the contractor went to jail and the place became a favorite object of worship until the tigers began to take an interest in the worshipers so personal that many failed to return from the jungle.

According to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, the latest impression is that the dog which bit other dogs in Newark, and gave a start to the mad dog scare, was troubled with too much turpentine. A strong application of the colorless balsam drove the poor brute into a frenzy, and it snapped at everything which crossed its path. The newspapers magnified the incidents which followed, and thousands of people stood in mortal dread of rabies. Urchins were sent to Pasteur for treatment, and no check was put upon imagination. Dogs were slaughtered by the score, and hares were inoculated in hopes of obtaining a virus which would ward off hydrophobia. The calm which succeeded the storm has been dreadfully monotonous, but it has given timid people time to recover their senses. The promoters of the lurid sensation have cause to feel ashamed of themselves. We would suggest that when next the wags apply turpentine to a harmless dog, they also tie a tin pan to his tail to prevent impulsive doctors from mistaking the temporary frenzy for a case of genuine rabies.

The Dalrymple Home for Inebriates, near London, which was established in order to give the "habitual drunkards' act" a fair trial, has been declared by the government inspector to have given satisfactory results. Forty-nine patients were admitted. All but one were well educated, eight having passed through college; twenty-six were married, twelve single, and three widowers; thirteen were men of fortune, seven were in the civil service, four were lawyers, four doctors, four clerks, one a librarian, and the remainder in business. In twenty-five cases there had been inebriety in the family; in six it was in the father or mother, in five in the grandparents, in seven the brothers, and in seven the uncles; in twenty-four cases hereditary drunkenness was not established; in six cases there was insanity in the progenitors. Twenty-five were constant drinkers, and twenty-four were periodical inebriates; forty-three of the forty-nine used tobacco and two chloral. One patient afterward became insane, three died, one was not heard from, one was readmitted, six were unimproved, six were improved, and fourteen were doing well. That is, one-half of the survivers resumed the duties of life, and twenty per cent. improved.

### Games Among the Ancients.

Running, rowing, wrestling boxing, quoit throwing, hunting, chariot racing, horse racing and games of ball were favorite sports of the ancients.

Polo, which has become fashionable ducing these last few years, is the "Chugar" of the Persians, and perhaps the Tartars, too, and is supposed to be prehistoric.

Games kindred to fives, racquets, tennis and lawn tennis were played in the days of Horace, and may have had their origin centuries before that era.

There was another game, "paganica," which was supposed to be a roving game, somewhat like hockey, golf or lacrosse.

These games were much encouraged among the young men, and were played in the Campus Martius, Rome.

It is a curious thing, but handball is prehistoric in Ireland, and was and is a great national sport; and as it is known that the Phœnicians were in Ireland many centuries B. C., it is quite possible that they imported it from the Mediterranean, but this is pure speculation.

"Buck, buck, how many fingers do I hold up?" which used to be a common enough game among boys at school and in the streets of Rome in the days of Cicero, and mentioned as "micare digitis," to glitter or wink with the fingers, i. e., to move them quick as lightning, or to use a favorite expression of modern young lady novelists, to "glint;" or we might take another of their favorite words, to "shimmer."

### One for the Mahdi.

Lord Wolseley, in the course of his recent lecture, told a number of amusing anecdotes, the best of which was as follows: One of his officers, who happened to have a glass eye, was one day examining a prisoner, a zealous follower of the Mahdi. "Why do you believe in the Mahdi?" "I believe in him," replied the man, "because he can work miracles." The officer immediately took out his glass eye, tossed it up in the air, caught it and put it back in its place. "D'ye think the Mahdi could do that?" he asked. The man was appalled, and couldn't say another word.

### OUT TO THE SEA.

"Out to the sea! Out to the sea!"
Sing the waters of inland rivers;
From source to mouth
In the sunny south
The liquid stream song quivers.

"Down through the blue! Down through the blue!"
Sings the moonlight's silvery sheen;
"Thy breast must bear
No greater care
Than purest light e'er seen."

"Sisters are we! Sisters are we!"
In a harmony sing the twain.
"Toward ocean we float
Nor sail nor boat
To guide us toward the main."

"Careless are we! Careless are we!
Of shores we pass in flowing.
We bid them smile
As we pass the while,
But cannot stay our going.

"Oceans are vast! Oceans are vast,
And the currents playing among them
Forbid us to stay,
But call us away;
Think of our songs—we have sung them."

Lessons are learned! Lessons are learned!
From the water and moonlight flowing
Out to the sea
In such harmony
Like sisters in their going.

—*Courier-Journal.*

## BALKED.

"Won't you come down, Olive?"

Rose Annesley paused, with her hand on her sister's chair; but Olive only laughed merrily, and shook her head.

"What!" she replied, "when this is Mr. St. Cloud's first visit, and you two have not seen each other since you parted at Mount Desert? No, Rosie dear, nothing would induce me to spoil the meeting."

"But you wouldn't spoil it," persisted Rose, in her quiet, straightforward way. "He understands all about you, Olive. He knows that we two have only each other in the world, and that you have always been more like a mother than a sister to me. He wants to meet you ever so much. You needn't laugh and shake your head. He does, indeed! Dear Olive!" she whispered, affectionately, laying her cheek against her sister's, "don't think that my happiness can ever make me forget you, or love you one bit the less."

Olive did not answer, only stroked the sunny little head that nestled so close to her own.

She was a quiet, reticent girl—in fact, society considered this elder Miss Annesley, with her keen, gray eyes and sarcastic manners, "rather an eccentric young woman."

But then, society felt a little vexed that Olive Annesley was so utterly indifferent to its claims.

The two sisters had been orphans for several years, Mrs. Annesley having died when Rose was quite a child, her husband a year or two after.

Those who knew Olive best, knew that the softest spot in her heart was for the pretty, golden-haired child who had been left so entirely to her charge.

She had tried to rouse herself, of late, to go rather more into company, to entertain more extensively, for Rose's sake.

But during the previous summer Rose had gone with a party of friends to Mount Desert, and the result had been this engagement to handsome Bertie St. Cloud.

Olive had never met the young man. He was one of the employes in a large banking-house, and had been sent abroad on some business matters, shortly after his engagement to Rose.

He had just returned, and his first visit was, of course, to the large Western city which formed the home of his fair fiancee.

Rose had pleaded in vain that Olive would go down and join her in this welcome to her lover.

"I am not well, to-night," she said, as a ring at the door announced his arrival. "I shall see him to-morrow and do my best to cut you out. Perhaps I shall succeed. Who knows?" she added, with a smile, as Rose, looking like a veritable fairy, in her soft, blue cashmere and creamy laces, flitted joyously from the room.

But as the door closed behind her, Olive's face changed. She arose wearily, and crossing the room, paused in front of the mantle, where stood a large and handsomely-mounted photograph.

The face which smiled back at her, with its soft brown eyes, delicate features, and dark moustache, was one which few women would have had power to resist.

"Why is it," she said, impatiently, "that I feel such an inward distrust of that man? His face is simply perfect—too perfect to be true—yet it must be my own jealous fears for Rose which make me so unreasonable. He is probably no worse than others of his class. Oh, if I could only read him aright—could only find out what manner of man he is!"

Meanwhile, the lovers below, free from all apprehensions of the future, were tasting the full bliss of reunion after long separation.

The hours flew quickly by, and when St. Cloud returned to his hotel he was surprised to find it so late.

One of the waiters met him in the corridor.

"A gentleman has been asking for you, sir," he said, "and I showed him to your room. He has been there some time."

St. Cloud hastened up stairs, and on opening the door, descried, to his great pleasure, an old friend, whom he had not seen for some time.

"You here, Max!" he exclaimed, shaking him heartily by the hand. "My dear fellow, where did you drop from at this unseasonable hour?"

Max Hart smiled pleasantly. He was a large, fine-looking man, with a rather bronzed complexion, and frank, kindly eyes.

"I am stopping here on business for our law firm," he explained. "They were at one time located here, and still have a good deal of business in the city. I saw your name on the hotel register, and concluded to hunt you up, but have been waiting so long my patience was nearly exhausted. What keeps you out so late?"

St. Cloud smiled complacently. He had always liked Max Hart well enough, though he considered the young lawyer in some respects an "odd fellow." To-night, however, St. Cloud felt particularly good-humored, and therefore conversationally inclined.

"Well, to tell the truth, I'm engaged," he explained. "It's getting time for me to settle down, and I couldn't do so under more favorable circumstances. Rose Annesley is the dearest little girl in the world, and owns quite a handsome property beside."

"Do you mean the older or younger Miss Annesley?" queried Max, rather drily.

And St. Cloud rejoined, in surprise:

"I allude to the younger. Are they not both the daughters of the late John Annesley?"

"They are," replied his friend. "But Mr. Annesley was twice married, and his elder daughter inherits her fortune from her mother's family. Mr. Annesley himself lived up to his entire income, and his younger daughter inherited nothing. She is, and always has been, entirely dependent on her sister, though I doubt if she has ever felt this dependence, as Miss Annesley shares every comfort and luxury with her. I know whereof I speak," he added, with a sidelong look at St. Cloud's crestfallen countenance; "for our senior partner is Miss Olive Annesley's guardian, and transacts all her business affairs."

"The deuce!" muttered St. Cloud, under his breath; "here's a nice piece of work. I thought Rose owned fully as much as her sister. I'm not able to marry a girl without money—I really am not. If I could only put up a few thousand dollars, I could command a junior partnership in our house."

He checked himself; he had spoken more freely than he intended.

"How about this Miss Olive Annesley?" he asked, with a forced smile. "Anything of an old maid? Likely to die soon, and leave her property to Rose, eh?"

"I should say not," answered Max, composedly. "I have only seen Miss Annesley at a distance, but I should judge her to be a fine-looking woman of about twenty-seven or eight."

"Quite young enough to marry," murmured St. Cloud, gloomily.

Then rousing himself, with an effort, he changed the subject.

But when he called on the Annesleys the next morning, he invited Max most cordially to accompany him, adding, jocularly:

"You can take a chance at the heiress, old fellow; but mind, if you win her, I shall call for a division of the spoils."

And Max was not loth to accept the invitation. He felt some curiosity to see St. Cloud's sweetheart, and remembering their conversation of the night before, some pity for her also.

"He cannot love her as she ought to be loved!" was his mental comment—a conviction which strengthened after his meeting with Rose.

She greeted him so cordially as "Bertie's friend" that when he looked into her innocent eyes, he felt something like a pang of self-reproach.

He was presented to Olive at the same time, but she seated herself near St. Cloud, and seemed really determined to cultivate her future brother-in-law.

St. Cloud responded warmly to her efforts, and a war of wits ensued between them, in which, man of the world as he was, he could not but feel, at times, a little puzzled by Olive Annesley.

The arts and flatteries which he had practiced so successfully on other girls seemed to fall harmlessly on Olive's armor.

In the days that followed he found himself devoting much more time to this pale, gray-eyed girl than to his own pretty Rose.

He said to himself that she was the moneyed member of the family, and that it would certainly be to his interest to gain some influence over her.

At first he really had no other object. He saw that Olive was peculiar—that she differed from the ordinary society girls whom he knew so well, and he took pains to become acquainted with her pet theories, her favorite authors—everything calculated to interest her.

They had frequent discussions, in which St. Cloud would, at first, oppose her ideas, and then, with subtle tact, seem to defer to them.

Rose was, necessarily, thrown a great deal into Max Hart's society; but she showed no sense of neglect, and only rejoiced that Bertie and her quiet sister should have taken such a fancy to each other.

Max Hart alone divined in it all a deeper meaning than appeared on the surface. He saw that Olive was beginning to look for St. Cloud's coming as eagerly as Rose, that her color deepened whenever he approached, and that she showed at times an agitation strangely at variance with her usual calm demeanor.

He was filled with righteous indignation. It was bad enough that a girl like Rose should be willing to throw herself away on a selfish scamp like St. Cloud, but that she should be deceived, betrayed, and, above all, by her own sister, was too much. He lost all self-control whenever he thought of it.

Fortunately for his patience, the business which detained him was now concluded, and he found himself free to return.

But the evening before his departure, he overheard some words which seemed to him proof positive of what he feared.

Rose had stepped into the conservatory to gather for him some of her favorite flowers as a parting gift, and Max stood alone at a large bay-window which overlooked the balcony. St. Cloud and Olive, who had been promenading the balcony, apparently in deep conversation, paused near the window, which was partially open.

"I have much, very much, to tell you, Olive," he heard St. Cloud say, eagerly, "but I dare not. Never was a man placed in a more unfortunate position than myself."

"Why should you fear to speak?" asked Olive, in a slightly agitated tone, "if what you wish to say be indeed from your heart?"

"Can you doubt it?" was the reply, accompanied by a glance which made Max thrill with anger.

But at that moment Rose's cheerful tones were heard, exclaiming:

"Oh, Mr. Hart, I cannot find a single Marechal Niel in bloom! I am so sorry! With one of those buds, your bouquet would be perfect."

She stooped as she spoke to pin it on his coat, and Max glancing down at the little, white hand which held the flowers, thought, bitterly:

"Poor child! Betrayed by both lover and sister, what an awakening lies before her!"

That awakening came sooner than he dreamed, for the next afternoon, as Rose reclined, half asleep, on a sofa in the library, she heard St. Clond ring at the door.

Before she could rouse herself sufficiently to speak, his voice was audible in the adjoining parlor, asking eagerly:

"You here, Olive, and alone? Where is Rose!"

"I left her asleep," was Olive's answer.

And St. Cloud, understanding her to mean in her own apartments, said hurriedly:

"Do not rouse her. It is so seldom that I see you alone, and—and lately I think you have avoided me, Olive."

There was no answer, and he continued:

"I cannot blame you; I know how true and noble you are, and I will not even speak of what I have suffered. But I place my whole fate in your hands. Decide for me. Say but the word, and I will marry Rose."

Olive's head dropped, her breath came quicker, as she murmured:

"No!"

A gleam of triumph shot from St. Cloud's eye. He drew near Olive, and bent over her until his cheek almost touched her own.

"My darling," he whispered, "you do not know what a struggle I have undergone. But Rose is generous. I will tell her all, and at some future day, when she is happy again, you will let me claim you—is it not so? For you do forgive me; you do love me a little. I am sure of it."

He laid his hand tenderly on her own, but at that touch, Olive started abruptly to her feet and turned her gray eyes, blazing like stars, full upon the astonished St. Cloud.

"Love you!" she said. "Yes, as you have loved her—my poor, trusting little Rose! Forgive you? Yes, when she forgets you—not before! Go, Bertie St. Cloud, and seek some other dupe! I have outwitted you at your own game!"

St. Cloud waited for no second bidding. He had been snared in the toils he himself had laid, and silently raging at his own failure, he quitted the house forever.

Olive turned at once to seek her sister. She found her still crouching on the sofa, from which she had half-arisen, her face pale as ashes, her whole frame trembling like a leaf.

"Olive, Olive," she cried piteously, "I have heard all!"

And Olive, with the muttered comment, "Thank heaven!" knelt beside her, and drawing the poor little head down upon her shoulder, soothed her with the tenderest caresses. From that time St. Cloud's name was never mentioned between them.

But the rumor of the broken engagement must, in some way, have reached Max Hart, for it was not long ere he made it convenient to see the two sisters again. He asked no question; he sought no confidence; but his silent and respectful sympathy touched them as no words could have done.

In time he gained the place he coveted—that of a friend valued above all others by them both. But it was long ere he ventured to speak of love to Rose, and when he did, the color rushed painfully to her cheek.

"Do you know the story of my past?" she said, bravely.

And he replied:

"Aye, and love you but the more! You are still my rose—my queen of flowers!"

"A poor, withered, faded rose!" she answered, smiling through her tears.

"But the one rose in the world for me!" he said.

And then she placed both hands in his to have and to hold.—*Katherine Hyde.*

## PRODUCTION OF POTTERY

### A DESCRIPTION INSPIRED BY THE CRAZE FOR CERAMICS.

#### Pottery Made by Primitive Man—The Various Processes Through Which a Piece of Pottery Goes.

The word ceramic takes its name from a Greek term meaning potter's earth, and there was a whole district in ancient Athens which was known as the Ceramicus, or Keramicus, according to the new spelling, from its being occupied by the shops of the potter and the painter. Pottery and porcelain are alike in possessing the same essential ingredients, silica and alumina, but these, however, are more or less varied by the presence of impurities, such as iron, lime, potash, etc. Pottery is also distinguished by being opaque—that is, impervious to rays of light, while porcelain is translucent, admitting the passage of such rays, but not capable of being distinctly seen through. Both of these wares are divided into soft and hard, these distinctions referring alike to the composition of the ware and to the temperature at which it is made solid. The production of pottery is seemingly as old as the human race, for even the savage would be likely to use clay for making articles for his daily use. The first drinking vessels were sun baked, and therefore very destructible, but as soon as man understood how to give permanence to these articles by the action of heat, their perservation was rendered comparatively easy. When the primitive man discovered the uses of fire, he began to make vessels to cook with, and hence pottery is as old as the most pressing needs of the race. Even in the so-called stone age, when men lived in caves and used stones for tools, he fashioned vessels of clay, a few of which have been perserved to this day. In the bronze age, the pottery begun to show marks of improvements in the quality of the clay used, and in the shapes of the vessels. Thus far clay was molded by hand, but toward the historic ages the potter's wheel was introduced, and the fact that it was used by many nations shows the need that was early felt of an invention which would give symmetry to the workmen's productions. The potter's wheel or lathe, is a circular piece of wood fastened to the top of an upright spindle, and made to revolve by being connected by means of a strap with a multiplying wheel driven by an attendant. The clay, which has been carefully prepared and made into a dough-like paste, is cut into portions by the attendant, who weighs each and rolls it up into a ball. The man at the lathe, who is called the "thrower," flings one of the balls upon the revolving board, raises the lump into a conical form, and then presses it down to get rid of the air bubbles. He shapes the intended article by his hand or finger, and with a piece of horn or porcelain called a reb, the edge of which represents the exact curve of the vessel, smooths the inner surface and gives it shape. While this work is going on, the assistant turns the wheel at varying rates of speed, so that the centrifugal force may act upon it as its development requires. By means of a guage, consisting of an upright stick, with a projecting horizontal rod, extending at a certain height above the whirling table, the thrower is able to make all the articles of one kind about the same size. As the articles are finished they are removed on wires to an airy or warm room until they are sufficiently hardened for "turning." This consists of cutting them to the required degree of thickness by tools connected with a lathe. A broad tool is then used upon the surface of the vessel to give it smoothness and solidity. It is then trimmed with a knife and cleaned with a damp sponge and is ready for firing. Beside the process of "throwing," which is the most ancient, and is identified with the potter's wheel, there is another called "pressing," by which articles such as plates, dishes, saucers, etc., are formed, and a third process called "casting," by which such delicate articles as egg-shell china, and also busts and statuettes are produced. To deprive the various articles of pottery of their plastic nature, they are placed in a peculiar kiln, but instead of being exposed to the direct action of the fire, they are carefully packed in strong vessels shaped like band boxes, and made of calcareous earth called marl. It requires a good deal of skill to pack the pieces in such a way as to give them the requisite degree of heat, which is much less for small and delicate articles than for large ones. The operation for baking demands experience and skill in the workmen. When the ware is removed from the kiln it has changed its character and appearance, and is called biscuit, from its resemblance to well-baked ship bread. To render most articles of earthenware fit for use after the firing process, they must be covered with some kind of vitreous glaze to remove their porous character, and liability to tarnish. The glaze is put upon the article in the form of a white powder, and a second firing melts it into a glass. The expense of the double firing is so great that Wedgewood's method of so compounding the ingredients of his ware as to make the glazing simultaneous with the baking was a great improvement. There are two kinds of glaze, transparent and opaque, which are adopted to the color of the clay. There is a variety of substances employed in the composition of glaze which is needed for most articles of household use, in order to strengthen them and render them capable of holding liquids. Ornament in common ware is put on before glazing. For articles intended for every-day use elaborate decoration which overlays the beauty of the material is inappropriate. As an ancient writer on the subject remarks, "plates of Sevres porcelain richly decorated with landscapes, or portraits of distinguished individuals, may have a high artistic value, but are certainly not adapted to be placed before the company at a dinner table. A dessert or dinner plate is not in itself remarkable for beauty of form; but its effect is absolutely hideous when it is made to take a prominent part in decoration. So also the rich blue and gold of a tea service have too heavy an effect when the feeling of grace and lightness ought to be inspired. The leading idea in ceramic ware should be that of purity. The artist may exercise his taste in producing beauty of form, but the ornamentation of that form should be of the simplest character, only just calculated to relieve the beauty of the material."—*Boston Herald.*

### SELECT SIFTINGS.

A chemist has discovered an extract from coal tar 230 times sweeter than sugar.

The only Presidents who were never in Congress are Washington, Taylor, Grant, Arthur and Cleveland.

It was once a popular opinion tha death is delayed until the ebb of the tide. Hence in cases of sickness many pretended that they could foretell the hour of the soul's departure.

The word grenade means pomegranate, and is so called from its resemblance in shape to that fruit. In military circles a grenade is an iron bar filled with powder, which causes great injury when it bursts.

The curious and remarkable discovery is reported that a South American shrub, called "aliza," exudes a juice which acts so powerful in stopping flows of blood that when a knife is smeared with it and used for surgical operations, the largest vessels may be severed without any hemorrhage.

Forks were used by the ancients for the same purpose as they now are. A two-pronged silver fork has been found in a ruin on the Via Appia at Rome, and one of five prongs, one of which is broken off, resembling our silver forks, has been found in a tomb at Pæstun, and is now preserved in the museum at Naples.

A popular term formerly in use for the nails on the ten fingers was the ten "commandments," which, says Nares, doubtless led to the swearing by them, as by the real commandments. In the same way the fingers were also called the ten bones, and it was a common thing to use the exclamation, "By these ten bones!"

Probably the first American establishment for the exclusive manufacture of edged tools was founded by Mr. Samuel Collins, at Collinsville, Conn., which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. It was begun about 1826, when the product of a day's labor was the forging and tempering of eight broadaxes.

The minute hand of the clock on Westminster abbey is sixteen feet long, and the hour hand nine feet. They weigh about a hundred pounds each, and are kept in motion by weights proportionally ponderous, the hands and appendages in all, weighing about one a half tons In a recent snow storm in London the clock was stopped, the hands being impeded by the snow.

In Lisbon able-bodied beggors increase their claims to public charity by turning their throats in prodigious goitres Special experts teach the art of developing these excrescences, and the proprietor of a thirty-pound neck-pouch feels as proud as the owner of a prize pig. There are dealers in deformed babies that can be borrowed at so much a night, with or without the privilege of stimulating their howls by additional artifices.

### French Jests.

Fragment of a dialogue:

"Yes, my friend, this idea has been running in my head for six months."

"Unhappy idea. It's a wonder it didn't die of ennui, all alone like that."

Between philosophers:

"But you see I believe in metempsychosis. I am convinced that after my death my spirit will inhabit the body of a beast—"

"There is no need of your dying for that!"

At the funeral they were speaking of the deceased:

"What was the matter with him?"

"He had the horse fever."

"And that carried him off!"

"Yes, at a gallop."—*N. Y. Graphic Translations.*

The 80,000 traveling salesmen of this country cost about $200,000,000 a year, including about $120,000,000 for expenses alone.

The blueness of sea water is an index to its saltness and pacific gravity.

### Vagaries of the Insane.

In a recent lecture in Indianapolis by Dr. Fletcher, the superintendent of the State lunatic asylum, many curious and interesting facts were brought out in regard to the vagaries of the insane. Most of them, he said, were itching to write, and if furnished with writing materials they would spend most of their time in this occupation. Some of their productions show considerable literary ability, but the majority of them are the most senseless kind of jargon. The lecturer had a portfolio of these writings, many of which were in verse, but the majority in prose, which he read to the great amusement of his audience. The following was written by a young lady who was affected with hopeless melancholia, as the character of the poem indicates:

There is something which I dread—
It is a dark and dreadful thing;
It steals along with withering tread,
And sweeps on wild destruction's wing.
That thought comes o'er me in the hour,
Of grief, of sickness, or of sadness;
'T is not the dread of death—'t is more—
It is the dread of madness.
Oh! may these throbbing pulses pause,
Forgetful of their feverish course;
May this hot brain, which burning glows,
With all a fiery whirlpool's force
Be cold, and motionless, and still.
A tenant of its lonely bed.

The author of the following was evidently in a state of extreme mental disorder, for it is enough to make one's head wim even to read it:

Oh, that my brain would bleat like buttered peas,
And oft, by frequent bleating, catch the itch;
Grow black and mangy as the Irish seas,
To gender whirlwinds for some northern witch.

I grant that drunken rainbows, lulled to sleep,
Snort like Welch rabbits in a fair maid's eyes;
Because he laughed to see a pudding creep,
For creeping puddings, only, please the wise.

Not that a hard-roed herring dare presume
To swing a tithe-pig in a catskin purse;
'Cause of the great hail-stones that fell at Rome,
By lessening the fall might make it worse.

The reason's plain, for Charon's western barge,
Running a tilt 'gainst the subjective mood;
Beckoning to Beasley wood and gave the charge
To fatten padlocks on antarctic food.

### New Points on Tomatoes.

"There are spring novelties in vegetables as well as in bonnets," remarked a prominent New York seed dealer. "The latest style, or newest variety in tomatoes is the Mikado. It is of immense size, perfect solidity and unsurpassed quality. It is of an altogether different character from the varieties introduced of late years. The color is purplish red and it is not unusual for single fruits of this variety to weigh from one to one and a half pounds each. The foliage would alone show the distinctiveness of the variety, for it is different from that of any other. Another new variety is the tree tomato, a fruit naturalized in the Island of Jamaica. It is of shrubby habit, growing five or six feet high, and the leaves are large, often a foot long; the flowers are fragrant and of a pale flesh color, with yellow stamens, and the fruit is the shape and size of an egg, at first of a purplish tint and gradually assuming a warm, reddish color as it ripens. Even in Jamaica it is not generally known, but Mr. Morris, director of public gardens in that island, who calls attention to the plant, says that it should be largely cultivated, as it answers in every respect the purpose for which the ordinary tomato is esteemed. While raw it has a gooseberry flavor, and when stewed with sugar it resembles the apricot."

"Are there many varieties of tomatoes?"

"No less than twenty-three beside those I have named. There is the general grant, which is a very superior fruit, large, of good quality and ripens rapidly and thoroughly, and the Cardinal, which is a brilliant cardinal red when ripe, appearing as if varnished with the flesh of almost as bright a color. One of the largest and most perfect-shapen varieties in cultivation is the Livingstone's favorite. It ripens evenly and early, and holds its size to the end of the season. The earliest large tomato grown is the Mayflower. The shape is perfectly globular, slightly flattened and perfectly smooth, and it is of a glossy red color. One of the earliest and handsomest ever introduced is the acme. It is of crimson color with a pinkish tinge, of medium size, regular in shape, perfectly smooth and solid."—*Mail and Express.*

### Health and Sunlight.

Health seekers should make it a point to get a daily sun bath. We all understand the bad effect of the withdrawal of light from plants in winter. But it is too easily forgotten that through the dark days of winter the human body suffers in the same way as vegetation, and hence needs the therapeutic agency of sunshine in the spring to repair its wasted forces. A writer in the last number of the *American Meteorological Magazine* forcibly states the connection between sunlight and health, and quotes from Dr. Bell's late work on climatology the following weighty sentence: "Free access of light favors nutrition and regularity of development, and contributes to beautify the countenance; while deficiency of light is usually characterized by ugliness, rickets and deformity, and is a fruitful source of scrofula and consumption in any climate." This statement we may add, is corroborated by a fact noticed by Dr. Hammond, that "various experiments demonstrate that the action of light is of benefit in many conditions, anæmia, chlorosis and phthisis being among the number." It is probable that one of the chief benefits derived by invalids from a winter's sojourn at Alpine or tropical resorts is due to the larger amount of sunlight enjoyed. *New York Herald.*

### A Problem of Civilization.

The mahwa tree, and East Indian variety of the order of Brassia, has been found to yield fifty thousand pounds of sugar per acre, while the average produce of the best sugarcane is rather less than four thousand pounds. By the time the population of our earth has multiplied to a crowding degree, one of Baron Humboldt's predictions will probably be verified by the general cultivation of tree crops. On the same area where wheat will support one man, the banana will support twenty-five. A grove of full-grown olive trees is nearly a hundred times more productive than any crop of oil-bearing herbs. The culture will probably become the watchword of a higher civilization, for the aridity of our worn-out fields could likewise be counteracted by the climate influence of arboreal vegetation.—*Felix L. Oswald.*

The Princess of Wales is said to be responsible for the enormous ut ons which are worn on jackets. She wore them last fall on a roundabout, and now the effect has reached around the world.

### WASHED AWAY.

All unobserved it started, drop by drop;
The stream grew larger and larger every day;
And lo! its flooding waters did not stop
Till it had washed the bridge of love away.
The whole foundation, founded on the rock
Of faith, fell swiftly downward, stone by stone;
Fell swiftly down beneath the awful shock
Of waves which beat so cruelly upon.

Its hydra-head it lifted ever higher;
It coiled its sinewy length all through the day,
Flooding the pleasant paths where had desire
Walked undisturbed upon her way.
And when the night-time came, an awesome scene
Shewed where the hurtful flood-tide had been sent,
For desolation reigned where erst had been
A sunlight path, and flowers of sweet content.

Ah me! the saddest of sad sighis it is,
To see the wrecks of joy strewn thick ahead;
To see, sweet flowers of happiness to miss,
To miss, and feel they are for ever dead.
To know no more upon joy's pleasant track,
Our longing feet in all the years may stray;
Saddest of all—there is no going back,
Because the bridge of love is washed away.

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A false scent—a counterfeit.

A long "felt" want—a new hat.

Always what it is cracked up to be—ice.

"This is a long tramp," said a policeman as he ran in a six foot vagrant.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Some men are born great, some wrestle with the parlor stove, and some have the charge of the kitchen fire thrust upon them.—*Siftings.*

A friend of ours, absent on a trip to Washington, writes that he has been all through the national capital and considerable of his own.—*New York News.*

SACCHARINE COMMODITIES.

'Tis sweet to woo a favoring muse,
Sweet is bread and honey,
Sweet is glad election-news,
And sweet the girl with money.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

A little four-year old, while praying one night, said: "Please, God, bless papa and mamma, and make me a good little girl, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."—*Life.*

IMPROVED VERSION.

How does the frisky little kid
Improve each shining minute;
He finds the jam his mother hid,
And sticks his fingers in it.
—*Pittsburg Commercial Courier.*

"Yes," said Fogg, in a facetious vein twenty years ago Charley could not read or write; now he speaks two languages beside his own and is more or less familiar with half a dozen more. What do you think of that?" "Wonderful!" echoed the boarders. "And how old did you say he was?" asked Jones. Fogg—"Twenty-one next summer." Chorus—"H'm!"—*Boston Transcript.*

"How are you getting on?" asked Yeast of young Crimsonbeak, whom he met on the street the other day. "First-rate," was the young man's reply. "What are you doing?" further queried Yeast. "I'm a medical director in an institution downtown." "A medical director!" "Yes; you see I direct envelopes in a patent-medicine house." "Oh."—*Statesman.*

Strange footsteps haunt my chamber in the night;
When shadows lengthen in the pale moonlight
A sound of weird and phantom forms in flight.
(Rats!)

And from without my window comes a sound
Like harps Æolian playing undergound.
And wailing voices from the dark, profound
(Cats!)
—*E. D. Pierson.*

### WISE WORDS.

A good name, like good will, is got by many actions and lost by one.

Pale death beats with impartial foot at the hovels of the poor and turrents of kings.

Nature is frank and will allow no man to abuse himself without giving him a hint of it.

Remember this: However small you consider your possessions there is one one who envies you them.

There is no luck, but there is such a thing as hard work and knowing how to make it answer for what others call "luck."

Real difference of opinion, honestly expressed whenever the subject is serious enough to demand it, always deserves respectful attention and consideration.

No matter how low down man may get there is not more than one in every 100 of them but will prove true to a small trust if his pride be strengthened by your seeming faith in him.

Much of the world is prejudiced against facts, because facts stick to the text and don't go out of the way to concoct a palatable medium for the world's own genteel taste and wise opinions.

One breach of faith will always be remembered, no matter how loyal your subsequent life may be. People may imagine that they trust you, yet all the time they have an eye to the former break.

### A Point

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]



THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.


—Prohibition met with an overwhelming defeat in Richmond and Manchester, and Lynchburg, Va.

—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held in Richmond, beginning May 5th.

—HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May contains a bright sketch by Lt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., a native of this place, entitled "The Story of Featherhead."

—Farmers wishing to be successful with sheep should guard against exposure. But if in sheltering his sheep the farmer exposes himself and catches cold, he must use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

N. C. FISHERIES.—The Raleigh *News and Observer* says: As many as 1,500 shad have been caught there this year at one haul. As many as 500,000 herrings are sometimes caught in one haul of the great seines. These seines are in some cases over a mile in length.

—The death of Father Ryan, the "poet-priest" of the South will cast a dark shadow in many a Southern home, where his name and poetry are held in such tender remembrance for their association with scenes and deeds sacred to the people of the South.

—A number of printed petitions are being circulated among the colored people of the South asking Congress for an appropriation to enable colored citizens to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa. They ask for not less than $100 per capita to enable them to reach Liberia, and for six months shelter for them and their children after they get there. These petitions are just beginning to reach Congress.—*News and Observer.*

### North Carolina Postmasters Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Apr. 20.—The following confirmations by the Senate of Presidential nominations has been announced. Postmasters in North Carolina: A. H. Boyden, Salisbury; M. Manly, New Berne; J. A. Young, Charlotte; J. H. Allen, Durham; W. J. Barrett, Kinston; J. A. Bennett; Reidsville; Wm. Gay, Wilson; G. H. Gregory, Greensboro; J. H. Hill, Goldsboro; O. G. Parsley, Wilmington; Mrs. M. F. Pender, Tarboro; J. B. Smith, Fayetteville; S. H. Smith, Winston; J. H. Taylor, Oxford; W. J. Weaver, Asheville.

### The British Expedition Routed.

LONDON, April 21.—Advices from Mandalay say that the British expedition sent against the Kachyen tribe has been compelled to retreat. The rebels, in an overwhelming force, made a desperate attack on the British, charging into the battery of the mountain guns and driving the expedition back. Reinforcements for the expedition have been ordered from Mandalay. The rebels have captured Megandett police station. They bound the garrison with cords and massacred 23 persons.

### Farmer's Meeting.

We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the farmers at Tyro Shops, in Davidson county, on Saturday, 8th day of May, at one o'clock. The object of the meeting is to organize a farmer's club, and to consult together for their common good. Col. L. L. Polk, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, has consented to be present and deliver an address to the farmers. He desires all the farmers, old and young, with their families should be present. Addresses by others may also be expected. Be on hand promptly at 1 o'clock. The ladies are especially invited to atttend.—*Dispatch.*

### Great Distress in Austria.

VIENNA, April 21.—The condition of affairs at Strye among the people who lost their homes by the great fire is most pitiful. Most of the victims are without food or means and are rendered desperate by thoughts of starvation. Farmers in the vicinity have been visited by mobs of men who have first demanded food, and then, if refused, have stolen it. Owners of farms are now compelled to barricade their houses as the only way to guard them from being plundered of food by the mob which, on account of hunger, is becoming uncontrolable. Numerous struggles for food, resulting in bloodshed, have taken place. All the public archives and registers of Strye were lost in the fire. It will be necessary to ask grants of money from the Lemberg diet and the Reichstag to relieve the distress of thousands of destitute people. The search for the remains of persons who lost their lives during the conflagration has been proceeding as rapidly as circumstances would allow. Thus far sixty-eight bodies, charred so as to make recognition difficult, having been taken from the ruins. There have been 20 deaths in the fields since Sunday, of invalids, young and old, who were taken out of town to escape the flames.

## PRESIDENT ON LABOR.

### HE RECOMMENDS PROMPT LEGISLATION ON THE TROUBLES.

Deprecates Violent Demonstrations to Gain Ends---Satisfied that Congress can do Something---Timely Suggestions.

The following is the full text of the President's message sent to Congress Thursday:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The Constitution imposes on the President the duty of recommending to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problems which recent events and the present condition have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the value of labor, as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction, its working men cannot justly or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class, and entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect. The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge, and his reasonable demand should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interests of labor are not prompted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor, wantonly attack the rights of capital, and for selfish purposes or love of disorder sow the seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or granting partisan advantage. The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers, and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital is an object of governmental attention. It must be conceded that laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. Though the importance of better accord between these interests is apparent it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the Federal Government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions. There are many grievances which legislation by Congress cannot redress and many conditions which cannot by such means be reformed. I am satisfied however, that something may be done under Federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from the disputes between employers and employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country; and in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that, instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all the controversies between labor and capital. The commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary services as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lacking; extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable; the imposition upon Federal courts of a duty foreign to the judicial function, as the selection of arbitrator in such cases, is at least of doubtful propriety.

The establishment of Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor, and of its rights to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices had relation to the disturbances which interfered with transit and commerce between States its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which give to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States," and in frequent disputes between laboring men and their employers of less extent and consequences, all of which are confined within the State limits and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered upon the Legislature or Executive of the State under the constitutional provision which requires the general government to "protect" each of the States against domestic violence.

If such commission were fairly organized the risk of loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reasons to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite the application to it for advice of counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding.

If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted, because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from conceded good that has been accomplished by railroad commissions which have been organized in many States, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted the most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests. In July, 1884, by a law of Congress, the Bureau of Labor was established and placed in charge of the Commissioner of Labor, who is required to collect information on the subject of labor, its relations with capital, hours of labor, and earnings of laboring men and women, as a means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon the bureau thus already organized by the addition of two more commissioners and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary between labor and capitol under such occasions and limitations as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they may occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that the information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable. GROVER CLEVELAND.

*Executive Mansion, April 22, 1886.*

### SALEM MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | $1 00 to 1 15 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 00 to 65 |
| Oats, " " | 00 to 50 |
| Rye, " " | 00 to 00 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 00 to 00 |
| Flour, per hundred, | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Peas, (col'd,) per bushel, | 0 00 to 0 90 |
| Peas, (white,) " " | 1 00 to 00 |
| Beans (cold,) " " | 00 to 75 |
| Beans, (white) " " | 1 50 to 00 |
| Onion Setts, per bushel, | 0 00 to 00 |
| Pork, | 7 to 8 |
| Lard, | 8 to 00 |
| Country Meat, (hog round,) | 00 to 00 |
| " Hams, | 00 to 00 |
| Green Apples, per bushel | 0 65 to 0 75 |
| Eggs, | 10 to 00 |
| Butter, per pound, | 15 to 20 |
| Tallow, " | 5 to 08 |
| Beeswax, " | 00 to 12 |
| Flax Seed, per bushel, | 80 to 0 00 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, | 75 to 1 00 |
| Potatoes, sweet, " " | 00 to 1 00 |
| Cabbage, per pound, | 2 to 0 00 |
| Chickens, | 15 to 20 |
| Hay | 60 to 65 |

### Winston TobaccoMarket

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs Common Green, | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| " Bright, | 5 50 to 6 50 |
| " Good, | 8 00 to 10 00 |
| " Fine, | 13 00 to 16 00 |
| Fillers, Common, | 7 00 to 9 00 |
| " Good, | 8 00 to 12 00 |
| " Fine, | 10 00 to 15 00 |
| Leaf, common, | 4 50 to 5 50 |
| " Medium, | 6 50 to 7 50 |
| " Good, | 10 00 to 12 50 |
| Cutters, Good, | 18 00 to 20 00 |
| " Fine, | 25 00 to 30 00 |
| Rich Waxey Fillers, | 12 00 to 16 00 |
| Wrappers, Common, | 16 00 to 20 00 |
| " Good, | 35 00 to 45 00 |
| " Fine, | 50 00 to 60 00 |


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In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

We buy our Coffees in large lots from importers, Sugars from the refineries, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Meats, Flour and Ship Stuff in car load lots at the lowest cash prices.

WE ALSO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Leather, White Lead, Ropes, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Drugs, Fish, Glass, Putty, Tin-Ware and hundreds of other things.

HARDWARE.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Locks, Hinges, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Saws, Steel Plows and a full line of Staple Hardware as cheap as the cheapest.

HATS.

We buy them in large quantities by the solid case which enables us to sell them for less money than the same goods can be bought elsewhere from parties not buying to same advantage.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

We make these a specialty, and in addition to a full line of other makes we have increased our assortment of the celebrated BAY STATE SHOES AND BOOTS. Also have a splendid assortment of T. MILES' SON'S Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes. There are no equals to these Shoes. We have the control of them in this market and sell them very low. Our Men's RANDOLPH $2.00 Shoes are the best home-made Calf Skin Shoes for the money we have ever seen.

We have in stock Children's Shoes of every good style from 25 cents to $2.00 per pair, Misses' from 60 cents to $4.00 per pair, Ladies, including Slippers, Oxford Ties, Cloth Gaiters and Foxed Gaiters from 75 cents to $5.50 per pair, Boys' and Men's Shoes from 60 cents to $7.50 per pair, Boots $1.00 to $6.00 per pair

We Have in Stock more than 5,000 Pair.

MEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Shirtings, Gauze and Dress Shirts, Collars, Half Hose, Suspenders, and a full line of furnishing goods.

FRIES' Jeans, Cottonades, Cotton Yarn, Bed Lays Arista Sheeting. EAGLE & PHŒNIX Jeans, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings and Ball Sewing Cotton, CEDAR FALLS Sheeting. L. B. & L. S. HOLT'S Plaids, J. & P. COAT'S Spool Cotton and many other goods at factory prices.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES the best, for sale only by us.

LADIES GOODS.

Very large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS of every description, Trimmings, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, and a full line of NOTIONS at prices lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LINE OF CASHMERES, being wholesale buyers we buy in larger quantities than any of our competitors and get greater advantages in our purchases. Our expenses in this department are less than those of any other house, all of which enables us to sell at very low prices. The Ladies are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices.

FERTILIZERS.

STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE for growing fine Tobacco, STAR BRAND GUANO for Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Wheat and Vegetables. There is no equal to the STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE. There is more fine tobacco grown from the use of it than is grown by the use of all its competitors In the field, in the curing, in the color, in the weight and in the price on the warehouse floor, its superior quality is fully demonstrated. We have known a number of instances this year where the tobacco grown from the use of one sack sold from $200 to $350. The fine tobacco is all that pays the farmer to grow and the STAR BRAND SPECIAL is the best fertilizer made for producing this grade. STANDARD FULLY GUARANTEED, prices lower than last year.

NO CHANCE IN TERMS.

Knowing by experience that it is better for us and for our customers we have adopted the cash system in our retail departments and sell goods at a very small margin of profit ONLY FOR CASH OR SALEABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come and see us, examine and price our goods.

Yours very truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

March 24th, 1886.

D. S. REID
IS STILL AGENT FOR THE
OLD RELIABLE PACIFIC GUANO,

which gave such universal satisfaction the past season. It is noted for the following EXCELLENT QUALITIES:

It gives the young plant an *early and vigorous start.* It has sufficient strength to push the Plant to full maturity; gives the plant a fine *silky texture*, and a very *tough waxy leaf*, a quality very much admired by manufacturers.

He refers you to the many inteligent Farmers throughout all the adjoining counties who are using it.

PRICE $4.00 CASH, $4.50 TIME.

Remember he is carrying a

VERY LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

just bought at EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, which he expects to give his customers the benefit of.

SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSSES, SYRUPS, MEAT, LARD, FISH and FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Mr. JAMES FULTON, of Stokes County; Mr. W. P. REED, of Winston; Miss BETTIE L. TRAYNHAM, of Davidson County, are with him. They cordially invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Feb. 3rd, 1886.—3m.

WE DON'T SAY MUCH,
But we merely want the people to try us.
J. HOFFLIN & CO.,
TWIN CITY
CLOTHING HOUSE,
CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

FINE MEN'S CLOTHING
FINE YOUTH'S CLOTHING!
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING,
FROM ONE DOLLAR UP.
CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

TWIN CITY
CLOTHING
HOUSE.
OF
J. HOFFLIN & CO.,
CORNER STORE,
GRAY BLOCK.

Farmers Look to Your Interest.

We are Headquarters for the following brands of Standard Fertilizers for Tobacco:

BRITISH MIXTURE, OBER'S SPECIAL COMPOUND.
OWL BRAND GUANO,
LISTER'S PHOSPHATE & GAME GUANO.

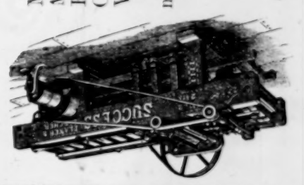
Our sales of the above Standard Tobacco Guanos within the last two years have largely increased, and thousands of good farmers can speak their praise. To those of you who have never used them on your Tobacco crops we invite you to try them Having once used them you will have no other.

WE ALSO CARRY A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
VERY LOW.
CALL ON US IT WILL PAY YOU.
W. T. CARTER & CO.,
WINSTON, N. C.
Winston, N. C., April 1st.—2 m.

The SALEM IRON WORKS
SALEM, N. C.

Manufacture their own STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, WOOD PLANERS, PULLIES, HANGERS, SHAFTING, &c., THEREFORE CAN OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO BUY FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. Remember, that if you buy your outfit direct from manufacturers, you can save the agents commission.

PRICES LOW.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
GIVE US A TRIAL.



SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.
We are, we believe, the first manufacturers in the South, to build Wood Planers.

—FOR—
Fine Bright Yellow Tobacco
—USE—
OBER'S
Special Compound.

*It is made only from BEST materials, is rich in Soluble Phosphate, Ammonia and Potash, beautifully and uniformly combined; fine, dry and in prime condition for drilling, and HAS NO SUPERIOR if an equal, for the production of*

Fine Bright Yellow Tobacco,

*and has successfully stood the FIELD TEST for 28 years.*

FOR SALE BY
GIERSH & SENSEMAN,
SALEM, N. C.,
WHO PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
—AND SELL—
Groceries, General Merchandise, &c., &c.,
—AT BOTTOM PRICES.—
March17, 86'—3m

HEADACHE
and all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C

—Three lots in Winston for sale Enquire of
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

1886. 1886
NEW CROP OF SEEDS
Carefully Tested.
Warranted to Grow.
Best Varieties and Best of Seeds, at the Lowest Prices—Direct from the Farm.
NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1886 FREE.
JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.,
Moreton Farm, - Rochester, N. Y

# The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 9 | Leaves Salem, | 6.30 a. m. |
| " 10 | Arrives " | 11.25 a. m. |
| " 11 | Leaves " | 6.55 p. m. |
| " 12 | Arrives " | 1.17 a. m. |

—Rain on Tuesday night and Wednesday.

—The Raleigh Cattle Show will be held May 6th.

—The comet can now be seen from 2 o'clock till daybreak.

—The Danbury *Reporter* says a great many hogs are dying in Stokes county.

—J. M. Kapp, from Edwardsville, Surry county, gave us a friendly call, Monday.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of S. C. Lemly as Lieutenant of the Navy.

—The closing exercises of Farmington Academy will take place on Thursday, May 20th.

—Dr. Reynolds, the Temperance lecturer, addressed a large audience in the Baptist church in Winston, Monday night.

—The entertainment by the Winston Graded School will be given this Thursday and Friday nights in the Opera House.

—On next Sunday evening, Dr. Rondthaler will commence a series of discourses on the "Life and Times of the Prophet Daniel."

—The anniversary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held on Tuesday evening of last week, in the M. E. Church, Winston.

—Arrangements have been made to supply Winston with gas. At the dividing line between Salem and Winston connection will be made with the Salem pipes.

—Want of space compels us to defer the proceedings of the Roanoke Railroad meeting till next week. The outlook is favorable and the impression seems to be that by reasonable effort the road can be brought this way.

—Salem has the largest Woolen Mill in the State, 40 looms and 678 spindles. Winston has the largest number of Tobacco Factories in the State. There are 41 in the county, nearly double the number in any county in the State.

—The Register of Deeds having finished registering all deeds filed for record up to the 26th of April, and lacking room in the pigeon-holes for filing the same, desires the owners of such deeds to call as soon as possible and get them.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.—We learn that on Thursday and Friday an assembly of about twenty white men, and a somewhat larger one of colored men was formed in Winston. Small assemblies have been organized in a number of towns in the State.

—We call attention to J. F. Harris' advertisement. He is agent for the National Fertilizer and the Orchilla Guano. These fertilizers are highly recommended, and Mr. Harris will find sale for them among his many friends in Davidson and elsewhere.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A three-year old boy of Dr. Tucker, in Clemmonsville, died on Monday morning from the effects of a severe scald, having about a week previous turned over him a churn filled with hot water. Elder Wm. Turner preached the funeral sermon on Tuesday last.

—We have received the highly interesting report of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society. All fruit growers should have a copy. The Treasurer, J. A. Lineback, would be glad to hand one to practical fruit growers. Call at the Salem Land Office, Main street, one door south of the Belo House.

—Matthew Fulford, of Farmington, Davie County, in renewing his subscription to the PRESS, writes: "I am now 80 years old, and have been reading the PRESS for more than a quarter of a century." We learn from the Mocksville *Times* that Mr. Fulford has been very sick. Glad to learn he is better.

CENTREVILLE, N. C.,
April 20, 1886.

*Messrs. Editors:*—A local in a paper gives to our town the name of South Salem. It has been the custom in all times for those citizens who have invested their money in any particular locality to give to it any name that suited themselves. Acting under this immemorial custom we gave the name of Centreville to this place two years ago, and our property is listed as situated in Centreville, and is so recognized by all those who know of the place. We protest against any one depriving us of the privilege of naming or changing the present name of our town.

CITIZENS.

WAGONS, PLOWS and HARROWS for sale. Enquire at the Bookstore.

### Holy Week.

On Palm Sunday five adults were were baptized and twenty, confirmed, adding thirty-four members to the Moravian church.

Dr. Rondthaler will continue the confirmation lectures.

The services during the week were well attended. The music, under the direction of Prof. Agthe, was very fine, exceptionally so on Good Friday and Saturday.

EASTER.—The early morning services on God's Acre were attended by a large number of people. The weather was beautiful, and the services very impressive, conducted by Dr. Rondthaler.

The sermon at 10:30 was most excellent, Dr. Rondthaler being at his best. The choir music was exceedingly well given, with Prof. Agthe at the organ. The floral decorations were neat and tasty. No profusion of flowers, simply the majestic Calla and the superb Easter lily graced the pulpit platform and desk.

On Sunday evening the Easter services were closed with reading, singing and prayer. We again note the excellence of the choir music.

On Easter Monday picnics were the order of the day everywhere, the one at Friedland being the largest. The Easter holidays of 1886 will be "red-letter" days among our people.

Easter services were held at Friedland and Kernersville by Rev. C. L. Rights; at Friedberg, by Rev. Jas. E. Hall; at Bethania and Old Town, by Rev. R. P. Lineback; at Macedonia, by John F. McCuiston; at New Philadelphia, by Rev. L. W. Wurreschke.

Services were also held at the colored church in Salem, in the afternoon.

### LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—The breaking of a shaft at Thomas Beard's saw mill, has been the cause of stopping the mill a week or two. It will cost over $50 to repair damages.

—Parties will not as a general thing be very early setting out their cabbage plants, owing to dry weather. A few are setting out plants and watering the hills.

—Many persons are putting fertilizer in watermelon hills instead of manure. We are told that less in number grow from fertilized vines, but they grow to much larger size than if manure be used in the hills.

—The prospect for a good fruit crop is still very good. From all appearance the peach crop will be as large as last year. There is also indications of a bountiful acorn crop on white oak trees. It is not common for two fruitful years to come in succession.

—Wheat is looking well enough where ground is tolerably good. That which was drilled in looking much better than that sowed broadcast. It does not freeze out near so badly when drilled. The difference in yield will amply pay for the expense of drilling.

—Lewis Wilson is going to try an experiment in raising garden stuff this year. He has prepared a garden in his bottom, and will plant it in cabbage, beans, pepper, etc. We believe a garden of this kind will not suffer much from drouth, and no doubt we can give a favorable report from it during the summer.

—The meeting at Pleasant Retreat will be on the 5th Sunday in May, instead of the 2nd Sunday, the usual meeting day. Services will commence on Friday afternoon and on Sunday the Lord's Supper will be administered. The Classis of the German Reformed church in N. C., will meet the week preceding the 2nd Sunday in May.

—There will not be near the quantity of tan bark peeled this year, as was last year. The price offered for it is not enough to induce people to cut down their timber unless those who contemplate clearing land or using timber for rails or other purposes. It is not well to cut timber if it is not needed for good purposes.

—Owing to dry weather people have been belated in planting corn. Ground has been so hard that it could not be plowed only where it had been broken up. That which has been broke can be put in good fix now, and it is a good time to kill the grass and thus get a good start in tending the crops.

—Col. Polk, Editor in chief of the *Progressive Farmer*, handed us a paper on which were printed a constitution and by-laws worthy of adoption by Farmer's clubs. The colonel is working hard to have clubs organized among the farmers, and has already met with considerable success. We hope he may do much good.

—A watermelon raiser says that some fail in raising melons with fertilizer because they do not apply it properly. They put it too near the top of the ground and it burns the vines or is exhausted too soon. Put it down on the clay and it does not burn the vines, but feeds them during the whole season.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending April 24th, 1886:

*Ladies.*

Miss Florence Beckerdite, Victoria Clemons, Mrs. Mary C. Fiddler, Mrs. Martha Hicks (col.,) Mrs. Martha Hanes, Miss Cary Kirkman, Miss Henrietta King, Miss Adelia Lashmit, Mrs. Bell Reich.

*Gentlemen.*

Mr. Frank Banner, Mr. Bewro, Mr. S. B. Clark, Mr. David Enocks, Mr. A. A. Griffin, Mr. John G. Helmstetler, Mr. J. S. Rothrock, Mr. L. Reid, Mr. N. W. Snider, (2), Mr. John Stewart, Mr. J. L. Vawters, Mr. Gorg Willard.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

### Meeting to Arrange for Celebrating the 10th of May, in Memory of ex-Confederate Soldiers.

Promptly at 8½ o'clock on the evening of 21 inst., the meeting was called to order in the Court House, and M. W Norfleet made chairman. On motion, Col. L. L. Polk and P. A. Snider were made secretaries of the meeting. Col. L. L. Polk, of the *Progressive Farmer*, was requested by the chair to explain the object of the meeting.

Col. Polk moved that the chairman be empowered to appoint the following committees: A committee of three to secure a speaker; one of 8 on arrangements and programmes and one of ten—three gentlemen and seven ladies—on floral decorations. The motion was adopted.

Maj. J. G. Young, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That all ex-Confederate soldiers of Winston-Salem and surrounding country, and the public generally be and they are hereby most cordially invited to be present and join us in our Memorial exercises.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Maj. J. G. A. Barham presented the following:

*Resolved*, That our Military Company, The Forsyth Rifles, and the Winston and Salem Fire Companies, are most cordially invited to be present with us, in their respective organized capacities, and participate in the exercises.

The resolution was adopted ananimously.

Upon motion of E. J. Allen, all ex-Union Soldiers in this community be invited to be present with us.

On motion of G. E. Webb, the chairman was requested to give the press the names appointed by him at his earliest convenience, for publication.

The following persons have been selected on the committees.

Committee on Speaker; D. P. Mast, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, John Boyer.

Committee of Arrangements: Maj. T. J. Brown, Dr. J. F. Shaffner, S. H. Smith, J. E. Gilmer, J. W. Goslen, J. H. Stockton, E. J. Allen.

Committee of Music: Capt. T. D. Crouse, Ed. A. Oldham, W. E. Hall.

Floral Decorators: Dr. J. A. Blum, J. A. Lineback, J. H. Johnston, Mrs. A. B. Gorrell, Miss Kate Bitting, Miss Minnie Thompson, Miss Sallie Leak, Miss Rosebud Hall, Miss Eva Keehln, Miss Emma Cooper.

The chairman of these committees are requested to call their respective committees together at the earliest practicable time, to the end that our celebration may be both alike pleasant and creditable.

M. W. NORFLEET,
*Chairman.*
*—Daily.*

### An Enterprising Reliable House.

Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, Can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

—It must have been a terrible state of affairs that caused the Psalmist to ask: "Who can stand before his cold?" In this day the remedies were few and doubtful; how much happier should this generation be, that has a household remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; so wonderful has been its cures that millions rise up and call it "blessed."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

—For Easter Cards and Easter Egg Dyes, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Articles, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Trusses accurately fitted and satisfaction guaranteed at ASHCRAFT & OWEN'S, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Just opened a full line of ZIEGLER'S FINE SHOES for Ladies and Misses at J. HOFFMAN'S, Buxton & Shelton Block. A full line of Dry Goods.

—However well a man may dress, if he has on a shabby pair of shoes he looks very indifferent; but with a nice pair of shoes he appears well in an ordinary suit. D. E. Smoak has shoes that will do to wear with any clothing, and his prices will suit almost any purse.

☞All kinds of HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, &c., can be found at F. B. EFIRD'S, at Lowest Cash Prices. Call and see me, third door below Allen's Hardware Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—"Say, Jim, where did you get that tobacco from?" "I got it from the Cheap Variety Store, one door north of Dr. Shaffner's Drug Store, and only paid 35c. a pound for it." "By gosh, Jim, is that so? Here is some I paid 45c. a pound for, which is not near so good. Well, old fellow, I am going there hereafter; the neighbors have been telling me that they are selling goods there mighty low."

—When a man makes a certain line of goods a specialty, then you may expect him to keep first-class goods in his line. D. E. Smoak, of Winston, makes shoes and hats his specialty, and he keeps the best goods to be found in Winston. His prices are very low considering the quality of the goods.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—If you want your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—JOHN F. SCHAUB, MERCHANT TAILOR, near Pfohl & Stockton's Store. He guarantees excellent fits at moderate prices. Call and see him. Latest style samples of splendid goods just received. Don't forget Shaub's Tailor Shop, near Pfohl & Stockton's Store, Winston, N. C.

— SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—The most wealthy as well as those in ordinary circumstances can find shoes to suit them in style and price at D. E. Smoak's Store, at the Golden Boot, in Winston. Call and examine them, for a close inspection will convince the most cautious that they are goods of true merit, and their prices suggest the idea of true economy.

### SOMETHING FOR YOU TO CONSIDER.

The place where you can buy the most goods for the least money; This is at the CHEAP VARIETY STORE, where you will find everything marked down to the lowest living rates. We are now offering a good Coffee for 9 cents per pound; a splendid article for 12½ cents per pound; a Tobacco as good as the Brigham Young, for 35 cents per pound; a No. 1 bright yellow C. Sugar for 7½ cents per pound; Fine Cream Cheese 15 cents per pound.

We shall not endeavor to sustain our business by misrepresenting our neighbors or saying unkind things of them. We shall leave that to those who have no better commodity to deal in, remembering that talk is cheap, but facts are stubborn things.

Don't forget the place, Main Street, one door north of Dr. Shaffner's Drug Store, Salem, N. C.

### NEW FURNITURE HOUSE.

*To the Citizens of Winston and surrounding Country.*—We have established a branch house of our large Furniture Factory at Knoxville, Tennessee, on Liberty Street, Winston, near the Post-office, where you can find all grades of furniture at lower prices than ever known in this country. We make our own goods and know what we are selling you. Please give us a call before you buy, and save money by buying from us.

A. KENNEDY, JR., Manager.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

### Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for 2 years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston.

### CONDENSED STATEMENT

Of L. N. Clinard, Treasurer of the Town of Salem, N. C., May 1, 1886.

1885—May 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To cash on hand | | $164.79 |
| " Levy for 1885 | | 4,703.80 |
| " One half of Fines | | 59.00 |
| " Back and unlisted taxes | | 124.96 |
| " S. F. Academy | | 50.00—5,102.55 |
| CREDITS. | | |
| By Street work | | 2,554.91 |
| " Police services | | 366.10 |
| " Lamp lighting | | 200.00 |
| " Oil, wicks, chimneys, &c. | | 192.03 |
| " New lamps and trimings | | 125.00 |
| " Hydrants, hose and Hose carriage | | 149.44 |
| " Contingences | | 166.88 |
| " Secretary and Treasurer | | 100.00 |
| " Note and interest | | 626.87 |
| " Fire Company tax off | | 156.95 |
| " Over and under age and not liable | | 85.99 |
| " Amount still due | | 181.50 |
| " Cash on hand | | 168.88—5,102.55 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Bal. of note due Board of Trustees | | 1,500.00 |

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine the accounts of L. N. Clinard, Secretary and Treasurer have carefully gone over them in detail, and as summarized above, and find them correct.

J. W. SHEPHERD,
C. S. HAUSER.

### REGISTER!

THE Registration Books for persons who vote at the Municipal Election of the town of Salem, to be held on the first Monday in May, 1886, will be open at N. T. Shore's Store from March 29th until the evening of May 1st.

☞All persons not Registered come and Register.

N. T. SHORE,
*Register.*

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1886.

### ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, N. C., there will be an election held at the Commissioners' Hall in Salem, on Monday the 3rd day of May, 1886, for the purpose of electing for the ensuing year, a Mayor and Board of Commissioners.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
H. A. GIERSH,
*Judges of Election.*

—BIG GOURD SEEDS. Enquire at this office.


# EVERYTHING

## NEW, BRIGHT and ATTRACTIVE,

IN OUR

# MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS'

—AND—

# CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

With gratifying pride we are pleased to invite the especial attention of Parents and others to the extensive and liberal preparations just completed in our **MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT** for the Spring season of 1886. Not only have we exerted our best efforts to make this department the popular resort of Parents and all interested in the economic purchase of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, but we offer decidedly the LARGEST and BEST assorted stock ever displayed in this city, from which to make satisfactory selections.

In all Popular and attractive

**Men's, Youth's, Boys'**

—AND—

## Spring Styles Children's Clothing.

We mention among our splendid assortment of

# CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Handsome and complete line KILT SUITINGS, Combination Suits, Jersey Bloose and Kilted Skirts, ages 2½ to 4½ years Single Pants, in Cassimeres, Cheviotts, &c. Fine Sawyer Cassimere Suitings, Body Fitting Plaited Jackets. New light shades for Spring wear. Creedmoor Norfolk Suits in all new Spring Styles.

It is our determination to maintain the Highest Standard of General Excellence in everything appertaining to our Boys' and Children's Department. In addition to the many designs originating with ourselves and adopted by other concerns of this city; we shall offer our patrons the full benefit of our exclusive exertion in securing for them the correct and prevailing styles as originated by the leading manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other noted markets, and from time to time throughout the season we shall introduce new Styles, new Goods and new Ideas, from which parents may obtain the most reliable information regarding the customes best and most appropriately adapted for children's wear.

We have also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHINGS of all the Leading Styles, Collars, Scarfs, Shirts, White and Colored. Don't fail to visit the place.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,

"TEMPLE OF FASHION,"

**M. M. STEIN, Proprietor.**

MAIN STREET, WINSTON, N. C.



M. W. NORFLEET. J. S. SCALES.

# PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

## For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco.

Main building 190x60 with an M 40x70, containing 14,300 square feet floor room. Basement under warehouse for storage and handling both planters and shippers Tobacco. The building, unlike any other in the city, has both sky lights and side lights with more than three thousand (3,000) panes of glass, thereby admitting the bright rays of sun light which shows the golden leaf to best advantage, and insuring for it the

**HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.**

Two additional Camp-Rooms have been added, making a more and comfortable room for planters. New stalls have been built making ample accomodation for stock.

We extend a hearty welcome to all, both old and new customers, and promise renewed efforts for their interest.

Personal attention given to the sale of every parcel of Tobacco whether planter or shipper be present or absent. Our Leaf Dealers and Manufacturers will handle many millions of pounds this season and the Winston market will be equal to any in liberal prices. We would advise the marketing of a portion of the best, and brightest grades of the crop during winter, and early spring, retaining the common and greenish grades until later in the season—when the demand may be greater.

H. J. CRUTE, as Auctioneer, has no superior in the city. W. A. WEBSTER, of Rockingham, Floor Manager, looks well to your interest. J. M. JESSUP, Assistant Floor Manager, is always glad to see you. JNO. R. TAYLOR and ED. STRAYHORN on sale with book and statement, make quick the count on each parcel as sold. W. LONG, of Yadkin, marks the tag that tells the price. S. T. NEAL passes out promptly your check that draws the cash at Vaughn & Pepper's.

**WHEN YOU ARE READY COME TO PIEDMONT.**

Your Friends,

No. 16-3m. **M. W. NORFLEET & CO.**



# J. F. HARRIS,

—AGENT OF—

## National Tobacco Fertilizer,

AND ORCHILLA GUANO.

**WINSTON, N. C.**

For Bright Yellow Tobacco use the NATIONAL TOBACCO FERTILIZER. It is a high grade Fertilizer, wholly reliable and is highly recommended by those who have used it. We could give hundreds of Testimonials, but will quote only a few to show what our patrons think of it.

Mr. JONAH LINEBACK, of Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., says, April 2, 1886: I used National Tobacco Fertilizer last season, and consider it the very best I ever used. Shall use as long I as can get it. It starts tobacco off right and yellows it on the hill.

Mr. W. H. LIVENGOOD, Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., says, April 1, 1886: The effect of National on my tobacco was wonderful. I think it the best fertilizer I have ever used as it draws moisture and does not burn up tobacco like most fertilizers.

Mr. JOHN L. WARD, of Farmington, Davie County, N. C., says, February 1, 1886: I used your National Tobacco Fertilizer on my tobacco crop last year, and am glad to say it acted better than any I have used for several years. I will use it again this season.

Mr. J. B. SICELOFF, of Bethany, Davidson County, N. C., says, February 4, 1886: I used your National last year and was pleased with it. It is as good or better than any I ever used. The tobacco grows off well and yellows on the hill. Expect to use it again.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS,

whose office is at F. A. MARTIN'S STORE, on

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C.

April 29, 1886.—3m.

# DON'T

BUY YOUR

## TOMBSTONES,

UNTIL YOU SEE

**I. W. DURHAM,**

**WINSTON, N. C.**

**DESIGNS MAILED FREE.**

No. 17.—3m.



# BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,

## THE LEADING HOUSE

## In the Winston Market for 14 Years.

—OFFERS YOU—

**The very best light for showing Tobacco.**
**The best of accommodations.**
**The coolest House in Summer.**
**Good handling for your Tobacco.**
**The best of Auctioneers.**
**Close attention to every parcel when being sold.**
**Guarantees the highest market prices.**

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

day or night and whether first or last sale,

**DRIVE TO BROWN'S.**

Yours Truly,

BROWN & CARTER.



# Dirt Cheap!!

The undersigned has on hand a surplus of

**Fine Two-year old Peach Trees,**

which will be sold at 16 for $1.00, or 100 for $5.00, while they last. Also on hand APPLE and PEACH TREES at my regular prices.

**COME QUICK!**

J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r,
Lone Star Nurseries, Bethany, N. C.



A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**


## EXECUTION SALE.

BY virtue of an Execution in my hands against the property of J. W. Baily, issued from the Superior Court of Buncombe County, I will sell at auction at the Court-House door in Winston, on

**Monday the 17th Day of May next,**

the following real estate of said Baily, lying in Forsyth County, to-wit:

1st. His undivided interest in the lands of the late Dempsey Baily, deceased, outside of the dower tract of the widow of said deceased,—his interest supposed to be about 90 acres.

2nd. His undivided reversionary interest in the dower tract of about 86 acres.

3rd. His interest in the town tract of 11 acres, supposed so be 6 lots,—to satisfy said Execution in favor of E. T. Clemmons vs said Baily, levied thereon by me.

JOHN BOYER,
*Sheriff.*

April 12th, 1886—4t.

# CLOTHES OF THE COREANS.

### THE PECULIAR RAIMENT OF A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

**Hats as Big as an Umbrella—Other Strange Head Coverings—A Corean Gentleman's Dress.**

"Corea is the land of hats," said Professor Otis T. Mason of the National Museum, as he stood with a reporter of the Washington *Star* in front of a large glass case in the National museum. The case was filled with articles which were collected in Corea by Ensign J. B. Bernadon, and have just been sent to the museum. Corea is almost a new field to the ethnologist as, until very recent times, the Coreans have resisted all intrusion. Within a few years Japanese ambassadors have paid for their temerity in pushing their way to the Corean capital by decapitation. The negotiations which resulted in the recent treaty opening the country to Americans were bugun through the agency of a man-of-war. The collection which has been sent to the museum by Ensign Bernadon is considered especially valuable, as it has been secured while the field is new. After awhile Corean ware will be manufactured for the museum trade, as Chinese and Japanese wares are now, and doubt will be thrown upon all collections offered to the public. Among the most conspicuous objects in the case are the hats, and these were what provoked the remark made by Professor Mason. On one side is a huge hat of woven straw, as big as an umbrella. The Corean who wears it pulls the broad brim down at the sides and ties it down. He has much more hat than Western ideas of convenience or sightliness require, but the experience of many generations enables the Corean to manage this vast hat very skillfully, and of course the oriental notion of style is quite different from that which prevails on Pennsylvania avenue. The hat is worn by the common people, the bull drivers of Corea. In old times it was the hat worn by the Buddhist priests.

It is related that at one time the Japanese, the ancient enemies of the Coreans, gained access to the cities of the latter by donning such hats and pretending to be Buddhist priests. The Coreans thereupon banished all Buddhist priests from their land, and the hat was bestowed upon the bull driver, who still cherishes it and preserves it in all its vast proportions. The hats worn by the Coreans are to some extent insignia of the social rank of the wearers. A hat with a round top similar to the coolie hat of the Chinese is the common hat of the people. There are two in the collection, one of straw for summer wear, and another of cloth for the winter. A soldier's hat is of the same pattern, but decorated. Another hat, made of horsehair netting, with a crown and brim, in shape very much like a Quaker hat, is worn by gentlemen above the rank of serfs and laborers. This is a hat in appearance and name only, as it affords no protection. Then there is in the collection a cap apparently with a double crown, or two stories. This is made of peculiar shape, so as to accommodate the chignons worn by the men. Upon the sides of the cap or hat appear two wings of gauze, which play a part in official ceremonies. As the professor explained it, a Corean in service at the royal court would wear this hat with wings extended open, signifying that his ears were open and ready to receive the commands of the king. When not in active service the gauze ears would hang down, indicating that the wearer was taking a rest. The king himself would wear his ears proudly erect, as it is not necessary for so mighty a potentate to listen to anything. The collection contains also a mitre of gauze, worn by students, and a gaudily gilded hat, something like a helmet in shape, worn by courtiers and officials on occasions of ceremony. Then there are little gauze hats or nets, which are worn merely to keep the hair in shape, as the Corean gentleman dresses his hair as elaborately as any Washington belle. Another hat is conical and made of mulberry paper, which is oiled and waterproof. This is a hat for protection from the rain and is pulled on over the other hat or hats, for sometimes the Corean wears more than one.

A mourner wears a hat like the vast head covering of the bull driver. The collection contains a mourner's full outfit. In no country in the world is the etiquette of mourning more fully elaborated or more rigidly enforced. One of the ministers of the government is styled the minister of mourning. He regulates the grief of the people. A man mourns three years for his father and two for his wife. The length of time required to properly express one's grief for other relatives of various degrees of consanguinity has been carefully calculated and is set down in the royal statute books. A Corean mourns in sackcloth. He wears the coarse straw hat of the bull driver; his trousers and robes are of the meanest cotton material, and his shoes or sandals cheap affairs of braided straw. He has two sticks between which is placed a piece of cotton cloth. When he goes upon the street he holds this cloth against his face so that he can breathe through it, but his features cannot be seen. All people shun him, as no one is permitted to break in upon the deep gloom of his sorrow. Everything about his attire is of the meanest sort, all vanities of dress being discarded for the time.

The ordinary shoes of the peasant class are of rice straw. There are shoes of a more elaborate character of cloth and also of wooden clogs or patten. Some of the shoes have heavy hob-nails, upon which hangs a tale. One of the battles of olden times with the Japanese was waged upon the ice. The Coreans put nails in their shoes and the Japanese did not. The Coreans consequently were masters of the situation and won a great victory. Since then it has been customary to wear hob nailed shoes, as they are associated with the idea of good luck.

A Corean gentleman's dress, according to the specimens of clothing brought by Ensign Bernadon, is a very baggy affair. The trousers are large enough for two or three people. A little jacket is worn like a vest, but is so short that there is often considerable of a gap between the bottom of the vest and the top of the trousers. Over all the Corean will wear a loose flowing tunic with baggy sleeves falling nearly to the ground. These sleeves are sewed up partly, so as to form a huge pocket, in which the Corean can carry if he desires a bushel or so of apples or any other articles. Sometimes the Corean will wear wristlets and buskins, and the baggy sleeves and trousers will be gathered in at the wrists and ankles. At best the garments are likely to interfere with rapid movement of the body. This enforced slowness of motion is not, however, regarded as a hardship by the Corean. The native name for Corea is the land of the morning calm. It is the land of repose. The sight presented by a Corean in full native toggery moving in stately slowness through the streets of Seyool is said to be one of the most interesting and delightful spectacles afforded by Oriental travel. Often the garments of the wealthier people are of silk. The collection contains nothing peculiar to women's attire. The women of the upper class are not permitted to be seen by any one outside of their own households, and hence they have not cultivated a taste for finery. The peasant women dress in about the same garments as the men of their own class wear.

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There are in the assembly of New York 110 natives of the State, eight born in Texas, two in Pennsylvania, four in Scotland, three in New Jersey and three in New England.

# NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

Cord trimmings flourish for costumes

Both round and pointed bodices are fashionable.

Bonnets have Fanchon, Normandy and cape crowns.

Shoes and boots are less pointed, but not square-toed.

Hooks and eyes are again used on the bodies of dresses.

Dark blue satcens come with varied and elaborate borders.

Even the cheviots come in all the new fangled embellishments.

Skirts of street suits are made longer and barely escape the sidewalk.

There is a woman in Florida who is the mother of forty-two children.

A Georgia woman has in the last eleven years pieced and quilted 169 quilts.

Overshoes for women's evening use are of white fur tied with satin ribbons.

Guimpes and plastrons will be worn with dresses of every sort of material.

The popular Gretchen dress will be worn during the season by little girls.

French cashmeres are much worn and very generally smooth-surfaced goods prevail.

Fine curduroy will be used for cuffs, collars and revers for woollen dresses for children.

Tartan ribbons of velvet are used to trim felt bonnets for wear with tailor-made costumes.

Mrs. Mary E. Campbell, grandmother of Congressman J. E. Campbell, of Ohio, is 100 years old.

Table covers are large once more and the embroidery is all over, and not confined to the border.

Jet will not go out of fashion, whatever may be the fate of bead ornamentation generally.

The brims of new spring hats are neither wide or eccentric. They are narrower in the back than in the front.

The husband may boast of "holding the reins," but it's generally the wife that says where the wagon is going.—*Life.*

Fichus of surah and lace crossed at the bust have sailor collars. Those of crape have broad bands of embroidery in rich colors.

Miss Jennie Lind Goldschmidt confesses that she has kept her vocal organs in tune for twenty-five years by yelling at her children.

Veils are now worn under bonnets, not to cover them, as the trimming is quite spoiled in effect, but the result to the eyes and eyelashes is somewhat more disastrous.

Those who foretold the sudden and early death of small bonnets are very wide of the mark. Fashions so sensible are not likely to be supplanted by eccentricities.

Cambrics and sateens are shown in exquisite designs rivaling foulard silk in sheen and color; a dark blue sateen has a border of wheat ears and miniature ears form the design upon the fabric.

Crinkled zephyr cloth is shown in every variety of dark and light colors, with stripes for the skirts, while the bodice and drapery are of plaid, corresponding with the skirt in color.

Among the prettiest of the simple evening dresses for small parties or to receive in are those of fine white flannel made after the tailor models and varied with bright-colored ribbon bows here and there.

Philadelphia has eight female physicians whose practice is reported to reach $20,000 a year for each, while twelve others have incomes of $10,000, and there are twenty-two who earn over $5,000 a year.

The bonnet crowns are in many cases so peculiar that one must see them artistically trimmed to learn to like them. Heart-shaped, square-shaped, round and indented are only a few of the many to be opened for inspection.

When a fair maid was wed by Colonel Gough, of the Hussars, in London, the other day, his deep-voiced, hearty "I will," made the bride jump so noticeably that everybody smiled. He was a man of Mars who talked in tones of thunder.

Women have the right to pre-empt, tree-claim or homestead a quarter section of government land in any of the Territories, just the same as males have. The girl must be twenty-one and unmarried to exercise the privilege of taking up land.

For ladies who do not like to wear a stiff bustle or tournure, the best substitute is a cambric petticoat with flounces all the way from the waist-line to the bottom on the back breadth, which the laundress should be instructed to starch very stiff and smooth with her hand, but not iron, so as to retain all the starch.

A girl in Burmah is affianced early to one of her cousins, but the match may be broken off. In such a case the defaulter, if the man, has to give the girl five pots of *khoung* (a fermented drink), a bullock worth 30 rupees, a pig three feet in girth, a spear, a fork, a bag and a piece of ornamental cloth. If the girl breaks off the match she has to give the man a brass dish worth 15 rupees, a silk cloth and belt, each worth about 5 rupees, and a silk turban worth about 8 annas.

A lady in New York has a fan which once belonged to an Austrian princess. It was painted by Watteau, and was owned by Marie Antoinette. It was mounted in Paris a few years ago on sticks of fretted gold and silver, each outer stick heavily ornamented with precious stones—garnets, pearl, turquoise, and sapphire. It is enormously valuable. The fashionable fan of the winter is of white ostrich feathers, with tortoise shell sticks, each stick set with real (or imitation) pearls. Black feather fans are also fashionable, and are made in eccentric shapes; they are very becoming.

### Some Features of Washington Life.

Many of the smaller instrumentalities of this city are in very good condition; the schools have been much improved since the war, and some think that the public schools of Washington are as good as any in the country. There is a respectable district militia, well maintained. The fire department of the city is as good as can be found anywhere. The hacks and cabs of the town are rather better than they can be found anywhere in America, possibly excepting Boston. I see more varieties of carriages here, writes Gath, than in any city in the globe, perhaps. The patent pavements of the town allow carryalls, chariots, herdics, hansoms, bicycles, gigs, tandem teams and what not. The great old rolling carriage called the laudau is not as often seen as formerly. Considerable private equipage is in Washington. With all this show there is a fair democratic conservatism among the new strangers. I heard rather a pretty story not long ago of a major-general of the British army, who came here on a visit from India, and a prominent man, who was not in politics, to whom the stranger brought a letter, put him in his fine carriage and took him everywhere. The Englishman said one day: "I see that some of these carriages have drivers in livery suits, while yours has not?"

"No, sir," said the man; "I never put my driver in livery, because I have a little superstition about it. I am a speculator and have my ups and downs, and it occurred to me that some day or other I might die poor and that my son might have to drive one of these carriages; and I think I would not like to see him in that kind of livery uniform."

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Italy has three locomotive factories and three railway repair shops.

# A CHINESE EATING HOUSE.

### VISIT TO A MONGOLIAN RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO.

**A Place where Knives and Forks are Unknown—Queer Food, and How it was Served.**

The old saying that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives was never more forcibly impressed upon me than yesterday afternoon when I made one of a party which, headed by Wong Chin Foo, descended the steps of the basement at 269 South Clark street. Our energetic little leader had promised us a surprise, and we got it. When we saw him heading down the stairs we thought he was after a change of linen, but this was not the case. The sign above our heads read: "Ban Sun Coy, Chinese Restaurant and Grocery." The merry twinkle in Wong's eye answered in the affirmative our inquiring looks. At the door, a dense and pungent odor saluted the nostrils, and for a moment took away the breath of even experienced Chicagoans. We found the basement divided off by thin, wall-papered partitions.

Under the sidewalk we caught a glimpse of a "coon policy-shop" with its group of anxious white and black faces. On the right hand, facing us, was the entrance to a long, narrow passage to the kitchen. On the immediate left hand was the private apartment and office of the proprietor, with its clean bunks, its desk, and cash window. Straight ahead was the dining room, and straight ahead we went. The apartment was about twenty by thirty feet, and contained upon the right side a table covered with white cloth and capable of accommodating at least a dozen. On the immediate left hand were four round tables, covered with reddish-brown oil-cloth. A doorway guileless of door joined this room with the kitchen, in which were dimly seen three persons engaged in concocting the celestial cuisine. Against the back partition was a side board gaily ornamented with red paper and knick-knacks. The walls were papered with a pecu'iar pattern, relieved at intervals with oblong red placards which might be anything from imperial edicts to bills of fare. Around the top of the walls was a frieze made of smaller placard placed closer together. These, Wong told me, were the cards of last New Year's callers. While he rushed out to find some more of his countrymen the proprietor emerged from the kitchen and smiled kindly at us.

One of the party, wishing to relieve the Chinaman from embarrassment, said, in a voice of great distinctness: "Mr. Wong will come back in a minute." To which the proprietor replied, in the purest English: "Yes, I suppose so. Will you be seated, gentlemen?" The first speaker turned a little giddy and nearly sat on the floor. Mr. Ban handed around a box of Chlor d'Limas, and by this time Wong returned with a party of friends, whom he introduced severally. Among them was another Wong—a cousin of the little Mongolian journalist. The new Wong was much taller than the other and fat. Then there was Ching Ah Hen Jackson and several other gentlemen with names and costumes more or less Anglicized. Chairs were placed around the large table, and Wong superintended the bringing in of five large bowls with steaming contents. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "let us sit down"—and down we sat. Upon the table before each one was placed a pair of ebony chopsticks—and nothing else. Beside the bowls and the chopsticks the cloth held nothing. No plates, no cups, no knives, no forks, no salt, no pepper, no water, no tea, no potatoes. Nothing but the steaming bowls out of all reach and those ridiculous sticks. Then the waiters brought in four small bowls filled with rice wine, and placed before each diner a minute pottery dipper, if I may so describe a miniature bowl with a handle running off at an angle of 45 degrees. In this bowl reposed a little cup, the rim of which was about the size of a 2-cent piece. Each one under Wong's direction lifted up the little cup and dipped it full of wine, replacing it in the dipper. The wine was like very strong port, and was the only liquid on the table.

Some little practice is required to manipulate properly the Chinese substitute for knife and fork, especially when there are no plates used, and the track of the food from the bowls in the center to the guests' mouths was marked by a line of grease splashes upon the cloth. The center bowl contained a soup of peculiar flavor. Two of the others contained what was really fricasseed chicken. In the other two were curried chicken, and a mixture of something like escalloped oysters with a soup and mushrooms. The peculiarity of the whole repast was its high-flavored condition. Everything was spiced to the topmost notch, and the throats of the Caucasians cracked in their reproaches against their owners. The chicken was cooked bones and all. The bones, by some unknown process, were softened and mashed till they gave as little trouble to the escophagus as do those of the sardine. Every one helped himself, and all ate from the same dish in the most sociable manner imaginable. Once and awhile the chopsticks of an American and a Chinaman would seize upon the same morsel at the same moment, but the almond-optic gentlemen invariably gave way with the true politeness of oriental hospitality. The dinner did not come on in regular courses, but when we seemed to have had enough of one thing, Wong would send the bowl away and replace it with something else. Several varieties of Chinese vegetables and fish made their appearance and were sampled with great interest. Something with an unpronounceable name, but which was really fish-tripe, was voted a great delicacy, and lobster, prepared in a peculiar way, was also a gastronomic success. The soup contained a great variety of strange vegetables, among them a dark-green sea moss. Instead of our salt there was provided small dishes of a liquid prepared from beans, and which answered the purpose. Then small puddings of white rice flower cunningly designed to represent an opening flower were found to contain a sweet interior of beans and molasses, or some sweet substance. Bowls of rice were brought in, but it was eaten hot and dry without milk or sugar, which accompaniments are thought by the Celestials to spoil both rice and tea. The rice was seasoned and spiced rather too highly for American palates, and Wong mercifully ordered in some condensed milk and sugar. After the repast was finished cigars were produced, the board was cleared, and clear tea brought in. A very interesting discussion on the Chinese problem in America was begun, and several intelligent and thoughtful arguments advanced by the host and his friends. This is the only Chinese restaurant of the kind in the city, and on Sundays a great deal of money is taken in here. The expensive Chinese vegetables, however, reduce the profits, so Mr. Ban says.—*Chicago News.*

### Pet Witches.

The natives of the Caroline islands are firm believers in sorcery, but instead of burning their witches they try to conciliate them in every possible way, especially by leaving presents at their door. In the night-time, never doubting that the wisdom of the bruxa will enable her to divine the unknown benefactor. Witches are propitiated by gifts of cocoa cakes and honey whenever the storm-clouds loom on the horizon of the setting sun, as well as in times of protracted droughts, for bruxas are supposed to have specifics for evils of that sort. Women credited with proficiency in such business branches of the black art are therefore considered desirable matches, and do not fail to impress their admirers with vague hints of magical omnipotence.—*Felix L. Oswald.*

# FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Successful Sheep Husbandry.

The knowledge necessary for successful sheep husbandry is of a twofold character. The successful manager of a flock of sheep must know what to do, and when and how to do it. As the successful pilot must mave knowledge not alone of the deep and smooth waters of the route his vessel is to traverse, but as well must know the location of the hidden rocks and shoals to be avoided, so must the shepherd know the course in his business that is free from obstructions, and which will, under ordinary conditions, ensure successful results. First of all, have your mind thoroughly made up as to what particular phase of industry you propose to confine your efforts. In reaching this conclusion, one will need to take into account the amount of capital invested, the kind and number of sheep he will begin with, and the limits to which capital and surroundings circumscribe him. If the owner of land, one can "take chances" from which the mere lease-holder is barred. A large proportion of the failures among men making sheep husbandry their leaning business, have resulted from indebtedness incurred for sheep and lands, with the expectation that profits would soon wipe out both principal and and interest. At any time than when a "boom" is on, more money will be made from a small, well-selected flock that has been paid for, than from a larger one from which the first returns belong to the creditor. When you buy a sheep for breeding purposes, be sure that it is better than the best in your own flock in blood and physical development; and when you have bought it, see that it is cared for like any valuable piece of property. Good live-stock, like good clothes, cannot be exposed to all kinds of hardship, without showing the effects of such harsh treatment. Take off the wool as soon as the weather seems settled and warm enough to admit of it with safety to the sheep, and put the fleeces in such order that the buyer will readily give you the top price for wools of similar grade. Breed so as to have every lamb an improvement upon the average standard of the flock, and sell as soon as they can be made ready, all that come below such standard. When the time comes for selling animals of any age, do the selecting yourself—always keeping the best. They are worth more to you than any one else, so long as you are not overstocked. Do not be tempted to into keeping more sheep than you have first-class arrangements for keeping—food and other necessary accommodttions. Do not keep different breeds of sheep together. The conditions best suited to some are not the best for others, and when mixed the result will be that all will come short of their highest possible results. Do not abandon sheep husbandry because prices are temporarily unsatisfactory, or be in a hurry to expand your business when a "boom" sets in. Wool and mutton, like everything else, will vary in price, and the changes in price will come faster than any man can change his business, without sacrifice.—*Ohio Farmers' Journal.*

### Farm and Garden Notes.

An Ohio man had a hen that laid a double-yolked egg every other day, and on the between days she laid two eggs, one of which had a shell while the other had none.

Stumps are a great nuisance on land that is cultivated. Now, while the ground is soft, is a good time to twist them out by horse power, chaining a long pole to the stump.

A farmer of experience in wool growing says that there is more money in growing wool at even twenty cents per pound than in loaning money at ten per cent. interest.

A contemporary thinks the rushing of light hogs to market, from fear of hog-cholera, must tend to make pork high another year. This not certain. The hog is prolific.

The cow, when yielding milk, needs a warmer stable than the ox. If we draw from her twenty pounds of milk daily that is at the temperature of 100 degrees, we must in some way furnish her with the means of restoring the caloric to the system.

The shepherd should breed for size, weight of fleece, evenness of distribution over the body, for length of staple and fineness, for vigor, healthfulness and constitution, and as a result he will soon have a flock of large, thrifty sheep, which will yield him each season fleeces of the highest merit.

In nothing do we need to exercise greater care and judgment than in feeding. While one cow will only fully utilize from four to six pounds, a careful test will no doubt prove the cow that consumes ten pounds will bring to her owner a larger net profit than the cow that consumes but five pounds.

The curing of clover in the barn depends upon how it is stored. Some barns are tight and have a solid floor at the bottom of the mow, while others have cracks in the walls and a lot of loose rails for the hay to rest on. While a tight barn may sometimes keep green clover, like a silo, the other will not.

The iris, in its many varieties, is one of the best garden tubers. They increase rapidly and all the varieties are hardy. The iris has a wide range of color, and some of the blooms strikingly resemble some of the varieties of valuable orchids. All of the family are of the easiest of culture, only requiring considerable moisture.

The cross-bred fowl is often larger than any of the breeds of fine bred stock. The prizes for dressed poultry in England have often been won by cross-bred birds, just as in the race of cattle mongrel steers frequently carry away the prize for fattest weights. Blood from pure varieties, however, was used in making the cross always.

Diversified farming means fields of grain, meadows and pasture; a kitchen garden and orchard; a lawn with trees and flowers; breeding mares and milch cows; sheep, swine and poultry. Live stock is the groundwork, and will hold the soil fertile. Get that which is superior in all the departments. From the best is where the profit comes in.

Lilies are easily cultivated but they will not thrive on low land unless it is thoroughly drained. Water at the roots, or wet heavy soil, is fatal. The soil should be light and rich. It must be remembered that it is not the bulb that needs feeding, but the roots beneath. If annuals, or some light pudding plants, are planted between the bulbs, they will serve to keep the surface cool and moist.

Prominent horticulturists do not recognize the power of salt as a preventive of flower blight on the pear, apple and quince. They do not think there is any preventive of pear blight unless it may be some application of sulphur, which must act, however, in its capacity as a gas rather than as a solid. Others think the only preventive is to cut off the affected parts of the tree, or even to cut the affected tree out of the nursery.

A gentleman writes: About my process of irrigation, I plow along each side of my rows of celery and fill the furrows full of water. I do this the same as today and fill the furrows again to-morrow. Then I plow back the furrows and it needs no other watering for about a week or ten days, when I do the same thing again. My water is supplied by means of a steam pump from a driven well. I can irrigate, with three men, three acres in a day.

In portions of the country where butter is made in quantities it is usual to keep one cow for each sow with pigs. If she is a good cow the skim-milk she furnishes will make the framework of the growing pigs as no other feed can. With this to give the pigs a start they can be kept in thirfty condition on grass or clover with very little grain until ready to put up to fatten. In an orchard the pigs will earn their way eating fallen fruit, and thus destroying injurious insects. By this practice the value of the pork may be nearly all credited to the milk.

In cleaning ivies, oleanders and like plants that are subject to scale insects, the same are frequently insufficient to destroy the young broods, so small as to escape detection. To prevent such vexatious happenings use water in washing plants of nearly 120 degrees of heat, and by the addition of tobacco juice to give it a color like weak tea, or else whale-oil soap or common soap to produce suds freely. Such a liquid starts up the young and old insects alike. The washing thoroughly done, then wait a little, after which drench off the strong liquid with clean water.

"An Ohio feeder states that he has tested the feeding of cooked and uncooked corn for hogs, and also ground and unground food. He claims that a bushel of corn fed on the cob will produce nine pounds of pork, while an equal quantity ground and fed raw will yield twelve pounds. A bushel of corn boiled made 13½ pounds of pork, and a bushel of meal cooked made 16½ pounds." There is no question that the only true and economical way of feeding or fattening swine—or any other stock—is to convert the grains into meal and feed judiciously at regular intervals as each animal has capacity to consume and digest.

### Household Hints and Recipes.

Apples intended for dumplings should not have the core taken out, as it imparts a delicate flavor.

To keep oil cloths looking new, wipe off the dust with a dry cloth, then rub with a cloth dampened with kerosene.

Beets are nice in mince pies when apples are scarce or dear. Boil, peel, chop fine, let stand half an hour covered with sharp vinegar, and then use like apples. Strong coffee is also a nice addition.

Salt meat should be put in cold water to cook; fresh meat in boiling, and if more water is added let that be boiling also. Freshen ham or any salt pork by soaking in sweet milk. To be tender, meat should be cooked very gently.—*Housekeeper.*

In washing forks, spoons or cups which have been employed in eating eggs it is best to make an application of cold water with a mop before plunging them into the boiling suds. Hot water cooks the egg and thus renders it more difficult to remove. Common table salt is said to be excellent for removing egg tarnish from silver.

To keep moths from plush furniture. Twice a year on a bright, sunny day, take it out of doors, remove the bottom from the chairs, if they can be removed, and give the cushions a good switching with long, pliable switches till the dust is removed. Then with a brush go all over them thoroughly. While the cushions are being sunned give the frames a coat of varnish. Let the furniture remain in the sun nearly all day.

This old recipe is always good: Peel and pare twelve apples, and stew them as for apple sauce; and after they are cooked, sweeten with one-quarter of a pound of powdered sugar; when cold add four well-beaten eggs. Butter a baking dish and strew it thickly with bread crumbs, covering the bottom and sides. Pour in the mixture, strew the top with bread crumbs and bake. When done, turn on a dish, and sprinkle with sugar.

To make chicken pie, take boiled chicken, either freshly cooked or cold, and lay it in pieces in a deep baking dish which has been previously lined at the sides with nice pie crust. Dredge flour over the meat and add salt and pepper, then another layer of chicken, and proceed as before till the dish is filled. Pour in some of the gravy or broth, put bits of butter on top, and cover with a rich paste, which may be ornamented with fanciful devices in leaves and scrolls, according to taste. Be sure that an opening is left in the top for the steam to escape from while baking.

This recipe for celery soup is recommended: Boil twelve stalks of celery cut in pieces in three pints of water for three-quarters of an hour. Boil one pint of milk with half an onion and two blades of mace. Add to the milk one tablespoonsul of flour smoothly mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk and cook for ten minutes. Mash the celery in the water in which it has been cooked and stir it into the boiling milk. Add one tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Pass through a strainer and serve at once. A cupful of whipped cream, added to the tureen just before serving, is an improvement.

### River Reverge.

Felix L. Oswald writes as follows in the Chicago *Times:* The shrinking of rivers in consequence of forest destruction is illustrated by a most sriking instance in the valley of the lower Euphrates. At Hillah, a few miles south of the ruins of Babylon, a river which once was one of the mighty streams of the east is now in summer as easily fordable as a mountain brook, though at the point named it has run a distance of 1,600 miles, or nearly eight times as far as the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, where St. Christopher himself would have to hail a ferryman. The Tigris, too, has shrunk about sixty per cent., and several classic rivers of ancient Greece and Asia Minor have almost ceased to exist except in the form of winter torrents. But who can say what may be in store for the rivers of our own continent? Unless our reformers should turn their attention to the reproduction of forest trees the Ohio valley before the celebration of our second centennial, may have become uninhabitable from summer droughts and winter floods. In the valley proper the primeval forest has already shrunk to a few patches of bramble woods. Nor will it be long before the lumber-grabbers of Michigan will swoop down upon the remaining woodlands of the Alleghanies, and then? The physical history of the old world will not fail to repeat itself. De Tocqueville was probably right that a time will come when the present century of our national era will be lamented as a golden age of irretrievable opportunities.

### The Color of the Eye.

Some curious researches have recently been undertaken by Swiss and Swedish physicians on the color of the eyes, but without any apparent purpose. For convenience all eyes were divided into blue or brown, the various shades of gray eyes being classified according to the prominence of blue or brown in their color. Some of the conclusions from a great many observations are these: That women with brown eyes have better prospects of marriage than those with blue; that the average number of children is greater with parents whose eyes are dissimilar. In children both of whose parents have blue eyes ninety-three per cent. inherit blue eyes; but in children both of whose parents have brown eyes only eighty per cent. have brown eyes. The above results were reached in Switzerland. In Sweden the discoveries were not quite the same. The women with brown eyes were more numerous there than the men with brown eyes; but brown eyes are apparently increasing there, as in Switzerland.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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The Turks have 200,000 men in arms. The Greeks have 70,000, the Servians 100,000 and the Bulgarians 100,000.


Hon. Wm. Mutchler, member of Congress from the Tenth Pennsylvania district, certifies that he had personal experience of the efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. No morphia or opium. Price, twenty-five cents.

High-toned affliction manifests itself in New York by sending out funeral invitations on note-paper edged with real crape.

The dream of the socialist is to live without labor. This we cannot do, but we can live without pain. St. Jacobs Oil, which cures rheumatism and neuralgia, conquers it.

It is estimated that 50,000 conversations take place daily over the 6,000 telephone wires in New York.

THE EFFICACY of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, in Chronic Dypepsia, Fevers, Nervous disorders, Constipation, deficiency of vital power, and all maladies affecting the stomach, liver, bowels, pulmonary organs, or muscular system, has been experienced by thousands. The Bitters strikes at the root of these diseases by toning the stomach and cleansing the blood.

This country has two "Tip-Top" post-offices—one in Kentucky and the other in Arizona.

Faithfulness is always necessary; especially so in treating a cold, to procure the best remedy, Allen's Lung Balsam, and take it faithfully according to directions. It will cure a cold every time and prevent fatal results. Price, 25c, 50c, and $1 per bottle, at Druggists.

PROFESSOR H. L. FAIRCHILD says that Manhattan Island is gradually sinking.

**Frightful Waste.**

Consumption carries off its thousands of victims annually. Thousands of human lives are being wasted that might be saved, for the fact is now established that consumption, in its early stages, is curable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if used in time, effect a permanent cure. It has no equal as a remedy for bronchitis, coughs and colds. Its efficacy has been proved in thousands of cases. Druggists.

No quarters or halves have been coined since 1878.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day fill consumptives' graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and throat diseases. All druggists.

A WALKING club of young women has been ormed at Washington.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast becoming superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets."

BAZILLE MILLS, Neb., has a cow that barks like a dog.

**The Testimony of a Physician.**

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863) when I was Surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky.

The value of thought cannot be told. Just so with the cure of everything. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure for all throat and lung troubles, if you appreciate a speedy and thorough cure. Pleasant to take. 50c. and $1.

Original, prompt, clean, sure and effective for pain and soreness. *Hop Porous Plasters.* The best is the cheapest. *Hop Plasters* contain active medicinal agents for the cure of pain

A positive guarantee is given by the manufacturer of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic that a 6-cent bottle of this remedy contains more curative properties than any dollar preparation. It promptly cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

**The Tiger and the Peasant.**

A Tiger who was out for a Walk came to the Cabin of a Peasant and Knocked on the Door.

"Who is There?" Demanded the Peasant.

"It is I, the Tiger."

A gun was poked out of a Window and the Tiger received a mortal hurt. As he rolled on the Ground in his Dying agonies he Gasped:

"Ungrateful Man! I was intending Simply to pay you a Friendly Call!"

"Ah! yes!" sighed the Peasant; "but the Difficulty of Distinguishing a Good Tiger from a Bad One is so Great I make it a rule to fire upon all."

Moral: There are no Honest Burglars.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Humors of Prefixes.**

New England papers are very fond of prefixing the profession or calling of a man to his name in a way that is sometimes very amusing. It will not be long before they will contain something like this: "As Taylor Shears was walking along the street one day last week he was assaulted by Ditcher Doe, who had got full in Saloonkeeper Ginsling's place along with Printer Chromo. The assault was witnessed by Druggist Mixem, Weaver Flax, Gardener Spring, Woodchopper Jones and Teamster Whip. Tailor Shears was taken to the house of Rector Ritual, which was near at hand, and Ditcher Doe was marched off to the lockup by Constable Clubber, aided by Blacksmith Sledge and Post Hole Digger Bore. Lawyer Brief will defend him."—*New York Tribune.*

## Biliousness

is more prevalent in the spring than at other seasons, being brought on by sudden changes in the weather, causing bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best known remedies for biliousness, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache and restores the appetite.

**Bad Taste in the Mouth**

"For the past three months I have been troubled a great deal with biliousness, which, on getting up in the morning, caused headache and bad taste in my mouth. After using three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am entirely free from all biliousness and headache."—J. M. PHILLIPS, Walt's New Hotel, Bloomington, Ill.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for biliousness; think it a great remedy for that complaint."—J. W. ABBOTT, Manchester, N. H.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

Prevent your hair from becoming prematurely gray by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Bilious attacks are speedily relieved and cured by taking Ayer's Pills. Try them.

THE cable cars in Kansas City carry weather signals.

**Hints to Consumptives.**

Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient.

Out-door exercise is earnestly recommended. If you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil, Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we cure this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a normal way, or, in other words, we remove obstructions, while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or noticeable disease. A cough may or may not foreshadow serious evil; take it in its mildest form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its first approach is in whispers unintelligible, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to make itself understood—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, so much the better, as a few do es of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you re far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making force, generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

**RED STAR COUGH CURE**

TRADE MARK.

*Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.*

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

**ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**

25 CENTS for Cough 25 CENTS for Croup

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It Cont